The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899. NO. 38

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT WILL STUMP IN OHIO.

He's Fearful of a Democratic Governor in the Buckeye State.—Boss Platt after the Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A distinction without a difference is that made by Republicans who say that Mr. McKinley will not make some speeches in Ohio, but will probably make speeches from the rear platform of the train upon which he will pass through Ohio on his coming trip to and from the west. It really looks as though that trip had been arranged solely for the purpose of giving Mr. McKinley an opportunity to make some speeches in Ohio, which he has been assured by his party managers are very much needed. He and his party managers may call them "rear platform" or any other kind of speeches they please, but the people will know them for the stump speeches they will be, and they will not be inclined to think any more of the President of the U. S. who is willing to engage in such business, even to help pull his party out of a very deep hole.

Boss Platt has been in Washington, and it is believed that he tried to make a deal for the Vice Presidential nomination for a New Yorker, it being now pretty generally understood that Mr. Hobart is to "voluntarily" retire, and that Governor "Teddy" doesn't want the nomination, It is said that Platt told Mr. McKinley that any man from his state would please him, but suggested Senator Depew and Secretary Root as available men. One of Mr. Depews close friends says that having just secured a full term in the Senate, he would not for a moment think of giving it up to accept the Vice Presidential nomination. Secretary Root might take it if he could get it.

Since Reed's retirement there has been much talk about members of the House being allowad more liberty at the coming session of Congress. Those who did this talking believed in it, but an announcement of Speaker-to-be Henderson's program for the Republican financial bill, does not indicate an increase of liberty for members; only a transfer of silent obedience from Czar Reed to King Caucus. It is said to be Mr. Henderson's intention to bring the financial bill before a Republican caucus, as soon as Congress meets to get it endorsed and ordered passed. Then the bill will be railroaded through the House before the committees are announced. The excuse given for this action, which will be decidedly unusual, in dealing with one of the most important subjects that Congress is ever called upon to handle—the country's money—is that if the bill was allowed to take the usual course, it might never get out of the committee on Banking and Currency, to which it should properly be referred after being introduced in the House, or might be changed by that Committee. If this program is really to be carried out, the House caucus should first vote to abolish the banking and currency committee.

Representative Berry, of Ky., has been somewhat annoyed by being misrepresented as to his attitude towards Col. Bryan. While in Washington, a day or two ago, Col. Berry took occasion to say, with an emphasis which left no doubt of his meaning every word: "My opinion is that Bryan will be the nominee of the Democracy, and I have a further opinion that he will get votes enough to elect him President of the U. S."

The kicking of Senator Wellington out of the Chairmanship of the Maryland Republican State Committee has, in the opinion of those who know the situation thoroughly, made the carrying of the state by the Democrats a certainty. A Maryland Republican is quoted as having said: "I would not be surprised if Smith should be elected Governor by 40,000 plurality, The Wellington incident, the independent revolt, and the Schley affair have given the Democrats an advantage that cannot now be overcome." Democrats have expressed confidence in redeeming the state from the beginning of the campaign. The turning down of Wellington makes it certain that he will join Senators Hoar and Mason in attacking the Philippine policy of Mr. McKinley, in the Senate, and with the assistance of Democratic Senators, they can and will give the administration considerable trouble. Take it all in all, Mr. McKinley has no reason to look forward to the coming session of Congress with pleasant anticipations.

Late advices do not bear out the statement so often made in official documents, that Filipino private soldiers only participate in the war because they are afraid of their officers. Gen. Otis believed in that theory once, but since he offered $40 cash and personal immunity to every Filipino soldier who surrendered a gun, he has changed his mind. Only one Filipino offered to take advantage of that offer, and before the money was paid to him, it was found out that he was acting in partnership with one of our own soldiers, who had captured the gun surrendered, and was trying to secure some pocket money through the credulity of Gen. Otis. Speaking of the Philippines, there is much talk in Washington concerning the recent activity and daring of the Filipinos, who seemed to be able to operate during the rainy season, even if Gen. Otis cannot. Their attack on a train within thirty-five miles of Manila was certainly not the act of cowards.

Milton Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Milton, October 3, 4, 5, and 6, valid for return passage until October 7, 1899, inclusive, at single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents.)

Special trains will be run Thursday, October 5, through to Bellefonte, leaving Fair Ground at 5.55 p. m., Milton, 6.00 p. m., stopping at all stations on the L. & T. R. R., arriving at Centre Hall at 8.09 p. m., and Bellefonte 8.50 p. m.

Special trains will be run between Milton and Fair Ground, October 4 and 6, every fifteen minutes from 11.30 a. m. to 2.00 p. m. and from 4.00 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.

Thursday and Friday, October 5 and 6, regular trains Nos. 30 and 8 eastward and No. 31 westward will stop at Fair Ground to discharge passengers. Regular trains No. 32 eastward and No. 1 westward will stop at Fair Ground to receive passengers.

For time of regular trains consult time tables.

Found Dead in Bed.

Philip Swanger, an aged and respected resident was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Stover, about two miles west of Woodward. He had gone to bed the night before in apparent good health, and did not respond to calls in the morning. An investigation revealed him dead, having expired during the night several hours before being discovered in the morning. Death was attributed to heart failure. His age was over 86 years. Eight children survive him, six daughters and two sons. Mrs. Matilda Noll, of near Centre Hall, is one of the daughters. The funeral will be held on Friday morning at Wolf's chapel.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Jacob B Kerstetter, of Coburn, Pa., and Clara F. Geary, of Millheim, Pa.

Ira A Jones and Bertha Jodon, both of Coleville, Pa.

Elmer J. Fisher and Adaline McCloskey, both of Curtin township, Centre county, Pa.

Lorenzo O. Packer, of Romola, and S. Eleanor Krumrine, of Millheim, Pa.

George Bucha, and Lizzie Tkacs, both of Clarence.

May Lose Both Legs.

Col. James L. Hastings, brother of ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings, is in a Philadelphia hospital for treatment for a severe malady affecting both legs. The case is very serious and the attending physicians are of the opinion that both legs will have to be amputated. He is sixty years of age, and doubts are entertained for his recoverey. Col. Hastings is a veteran of the civil war, and resides in Philadelphia.

The Man With the Hoe.

Some one has figured out how far a farmer has to walk to plant and attend to forty acres of corn. To plow the ground with a sixteen inch plow he walks 350 miles, to harrow it thoroughly before planting, fifty miles more, and to cultivate it afterwards, 350 miles, making a total of 750 miles, in addition to garnering.

Order Good.

The order in the town last week during the picnic was better than we have had during this annual gathering for years. Drunken persons were few, while not a fistic encounter is on record within the boro limits. This is unusual considering the element always attracted to raise a disturbance.

Three Feasts Sure.

A Sunday school teacher asked her scholars if they could name three great Jewish feasts. After a moment's silence Johnny exclaimed in triumphant tones that he could. The teacher invited him to impart his information and he promptly sang out, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

Fly in Wheat.

The wheat planted this fall is growing nicely and the general appearance is for a good crop, although there is complaint from some farmers that the fly is playing havoc with some fields. The fly in the wheat is very unusual at this time of the year.

CREASY'S SPEECH.

Interesting Reading For All Taxpayers.

Farmer Creasy, among other things, said:

The party in power in this State has always been shielding the Trust. Mr. Beacom says: "I do not think any radical change should be made in the revenue system of the State at the present time (1898). The laws which have been in force for a length of time seem to be fairly satisfactory to the taxpayers, and as the operation of the others has not been fairly tested there does not seem to be any interest for new and untried schemes of taxation.' And as the present Secretary of Agriculture, Prof. John Hamilton, said in his speech at Williams' Grove, "that the State Treasurer was merely a clerk," and we know he has been for years in the employ of Quay, who changes this clerk every two years, therefore the statement by the State Treasurer was certainly made upon authority given him by the machine.

Hence it is evident that the tax conference bill that was championed by we farmers was doomed for defeat long before the session opened, as this report bears date November 30, 1898. But, nevertheless, it passed the House by a vote of 131 to 9. In the Quay machine committee of the Senate this bill was killed.

To make the defeat of tax reform more certain, and to still further shield some of the corporations and all of the Trusts, typewritten statements were given to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which were false, inasmuch as these statements made the total estimate of the expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1899, $16,164,168,37, when the actual figures should be over $700,000 more.

In examining the Auditor General's reports for 1897 and 1898 you will find that the license law of 1897, discriminating as it is, yields the following revenue:

Increase of licenses for State purposes from retailers . . .	$531,028.46
Brewers and distillers	118,592.18
Bottlers	42,177.51
Total increase of the above .. three items amounts to . . .	$691,799.15

The same Auditor General's report for 1898 shows an increase in personal property tax of $246,004.81 over 1897. This same report shows an increase of tax on municipal loans of $215,968.84 over the report of 1897.

Dropping the odd figures we find that the revenues of 1898 should have exceeded those of 1897 by over $1,100,000. Yet the reports of 1898 show only an increase of $207,137.80. This difference of over $900,000.00 can only be accounted for in that the corporations have not paid up as they should have done. Why is this? The interest on this alone in the report of 1899 should show $108.000. Will it?

The Quay machine and its treasury looters have the floor. Now what has been done of late years by this band of wily politicians? It passed a tax law in 1897, of which I have spoken in detail, and in that act it taxes the little brewer 25 cents per barrel on his product and the big brewer 2 cents per barrel; the little distiller $2.00 per barrel and the big distiller from 10 to 15 cents per barrel, when the Constitution plainly says: Art. 1 IX, Section 1, "That all taxes shall be uniform on the sameclass of subjects."

This machine at the last session passed a mercantile license law which will get the most of its increase from the poor people, such as candy and peanut venders.

The Republicans in their platform have commended Governor Stone for his courageous administration and business capacity as an executive. And what for? For vetoing Constitutional amendments? For appointing his master United States Senator? Or for cutting the school appropriation one million dollars? All this may be courageous, but it is unconstitutional, unwise and unpatriotic.

The reduction of the school appropriation means an increase of taxes on our farms and other real estate, which we have been trying to reduce and equalize.

To be Mustered Out.

Company M, N. G. P., of Bellefonte, organized over a year when Co. B. of of the town went to war, will be mustered out by order of the State officials. Bellefonte is too small a town to properly support two military companies and one had to go. Co. B is still up to the standard and will remain in service.

Died Near Bellefonte.

Mary E., wife of Henry Gordon, died at her home near McCoy & Linn's chain works, near Bellefonte, on Saturday, at the age of about sixty-nine years. A husband, three sons and a daughter survive her. The remains were interred at Bellefonte on Monday.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Major. W. H. Hastings Awaiting Sentence in Philadelphia Courts.—He Pleads Guilty.—No Evidence Heard in Court.

Major Wm. H. Hastings, brother of ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings, who created snch consternation by appearing in Bellefonte a couple weeks ago, and subsequently was arrested by two Philadelphia detectives, was up for trial before the Philadelphia courts on Tuesday.

Four true bills of indictment were on Monday returned by the Philadelphia Grand Jury against William H. Hastings, three written instruments charging him with fraudulently making written instruments, and one with obtaining money by false pretences.

On Tuesday Major Hastings was arraigned in Court No. 1, before Judge Beitler. The prisoner has been confined in the Moyamensing jail, being unable to furnish $6,000 bail required. He was brought into court in charge of a deputy sheriff. When arraigned he plead guilty. Assistant District Attorney Finletter said that he did not wish to have the evidence heard at the time, and Judge Beitler deferred sentence. Hastings was immediately taken back to prison.

The charge against Hastings was obtaining a loan of $5000 from the Third National Bank by means of three bogus invoices for rubber goods, purporting to have been sent to as many firms by the Hastings Truss Company, of which the defendant was president. After securing the loan, he decamped for Europe. The invoices were found to be bogus.

The Boro Taxes.

Boro collector Sando is putting out his tax notices and those wishing the benefit of 5 per cent. reduction, should not permit the date limit to pass before paying. The notices show a heavier tax than ever on boro account, and cause some quiet growling. The total is $1097.47, namly, boro, $488.84, and interest $608.63. This is mainly on water account, making an average of $9 to $10 per taxable for water. Under the old company the average was $4 to $5.50. There is some complaint of assessments being unfair, some being close up to cash value, some 3-4, and some half cash value. This acts unfairly against some. If the half cash value is to be the basis and it is carried out on all properties, there can't be and will not be cause for complaint. Whatever be the basis, the law strictly prescribes uniformity on every class of property and leaves no loophole for any sworn official.

A New Adjutant for the Fifth.

Colonel Theodore Burchfield, commander of the Fifth regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, has appointed Colonel W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, adjutant to succeed John S. Fair, recently appointed a captain in the Forty-third regiment United States volunteers. Colonel Reynolds was an officer on the staffs of ex-Governors Pattison and Hastings and is a first-class military man.

A Creditable Showing.

The Pennsylvania State College opened for the year 1899-1900 with the largest attendance in the college classes in the history of the institution. The freshmen and sub-freshmen are more than 40 per cent larger than the corresponding classes a year ago and there is every promise of a prosperous year. The grounds and buildings have been repaired and pnt in good order.

Look After Your Taxes.

The general election for this year occurs on Tuesday, November 7, and all poll taxes of those intending to vote on that day must be paid thirty days prior to that time, which brings it to Saturday, Oct. 7. This is a matter of far more than ordinary importance and should be looked after by all those concerned.

To be Married.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Marion Edyth Musser, to Mr. Paul D. Sheffer, of Bellefonte, at the home of tne bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Musser, 339 Monroe avenue, Scranton, on Thursday, Oct. 12. The bride-elect is well-known here, having been a resident of Millheim several years ago.

Broke Her Ankle.

Saturday evening Mrs. Edwin Royer, living a short distance east of the railroad station, was out at the stable caring for her chickens. She made a misstep and fell, breaking a bone in the left ankle, besides severely wrenching that member. Her injuries are quite severe, and will require some time to heal.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There is a pressure at the treasury for small notes, which are greatly in demand in business circles.

The Maryland Republicans are having a bitter fight between the Lownds and Wellington factions, as hot as the Quay and anti-Quay fight in this state.

The Chestnut Street (Singerly) National Bank has declared another dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors. This makes a total of 55 per cent. dividend declared since the bank became insolvent.

The Filipinos destroyed the American gunboat Urdaneta, capturing and burning it on the Orani river. The crew of one officer and nine men are missing and are either killed or taken prisoners.

England means to force the Boers to war, and has broken off all negotiations with the Transvaal. She has reached the limit of her patience, and will not allow Kruger further chance for quibbling. England is formulating her own proposals for a settlement and will present them on the point of the bayonet.

A series of disatsers have crippled the island of Guadaloupe. Cyclone, earthquake, destructive fires and a financial crisis have brought incalculable suffering to the island. The hurricane damage is estimated at $5,000,000. Forty deaths and over 200 seriously wounded are reported from various parts of the island and the city is a mass of wreckage. Famine threatens the island.

Mind Your Own Business.

The hardest thing for many people to do is to mind their own business, especially in a social way. They cannot let their neighbor's affairs alone, but gossip about everything and everybody. No character is too good for them to assail by innuendo or doubtful shake of the head. They always know something against everybody and, to hear them talk, all the world is filled with thieves, liars, prostitutes and rogues. They see innocence in nothing, and delight in gathering and retailing scandal. Of course, they are very good themselves; exceedingly so. They never violate any of the commandments; of course not. They would scorn to steal and tell you sorrowfully about a boy who stole, yes, actually stole an apple from a fruit stand. But they never imagine that to steal a character is the meanest theft in the wide, wide world. The small boy's crime is innocence compared to their deliberate and incessant attacks upon characters far better than their own.

Choked to Death on a Bean.

Bessie, the three-year-old daughter of Thomas Sheesly, of McGee's Mills, Clearfield county, saw a bean rolling across the floor, which, after the manner of children, she picked up and put in her mouth. The bean slipped back into the windpipe, and the child, in a very little while, choked to death, although every effort was used to restore her.

Died at Aaronsburg.

Clara, the eldest daughter of Charles Bressler, of Aaronsburg, died on Monday morning, after a long illness of several months from consumption. She was aged about twenty-two years, and is survived by her father, two sisters and six brothers. Wm. Bressler, of Centre Hall, is a brother of the deceased. Her remains were interred in the Lutheran cemetery at Aaronsburg on Wednesday afternoon.

Heavy Frost Last Night.

Last night there was a heavy frost all over our valley, and this morning everything was covered with a coating of white. Little harm can be done to the vegetation at this time of the year.

Typhoid Fever.

Boalsburg has several cases of typhoid fever. Two families have access to the water of a well, and to this impure source of water supply is attributed the disease.

Chronic Diarrhoea Cured.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

At the Fair.

Settin' in the gran' stand
At the county fair,
Seemed as if the whole world
An' all their kin was there.

Way up on the top seat
Me an' Jennie set—
Wisht I had the candy
An' peanuts that we et!

Jennie's right good-lookin';
But she likes to boss;
Dared me to bet money
On Jake Douglas's hoss.

Like a fool I done it;
Went down to the track.
How d'ye think I found her
'S I was climbin' back?

There I met her half way,
With another beau,
Stuck-up, slick-haired softy.
That Will Jones, ye know.

Let on not to see me;
Went right on a-past,
'Spose she thought I'd ast her
Where she's goin so fast.

Warn't no use to foller,
So I let 'em go.
Funny how things sometimes
All go wrong jes' so,

Lost a pile on Jake's hoss;
Couldn't ring a cane.
Fellow swiped my golden watch,
Then it poured down rain.

Tell ye 'tain't all sunshine
An' all "pleasures rare"
Settin' in the gran' stand
At the counly fair.

—Chicago Record.

John H. Brown, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

Governor Stone has designated and set apart Friday, October 20, as Arbor Day.

James Musser, of Hartleton, a native of Millheim, is seriously ill. He is in the mercantile business.

Lost: A watch fob with charm, between town and pic-nic ground. Finder please leave it at this office.

Continued good words for Centre Hall as a good location for industries, will be as seed sown on good ground.

The residence of Joseph Seifert, near Locke's Mills, Mifflin county, was totally consumed by fire. No insurance.

A. R. Alexander, who left Penn tp. last year, for Missouri, has purchased a 170 acre farm in Dallas county, that state.

Mrs. Anna Long died at Mifflinburg on 17, aged 95 years, 2 months and 7 days. Two sons and three daughters survive.

Rev. Edgar R. Heckman, son of Rev. Issac Heckman, years ago pastor of Centre Hall M. E. charge, has been licensed to preach.

On Saturday, Oct. 14, the Nittany Rod and Gun Club will celebrate "Farmers' Day" on its extensive preserve in Nittany Valley.

The Dannish village was an attraction under a large tent at the pic-nic, and many dimes were taken, none regretting the admission charged.

General D. K. Heckman, of Sugar valley, informs us that the white grub worm has done much harm to the corn in that valley, yet not so great as in Brush valley.

Rev. J. M. Runkle, of Hublersburg, a faithful minister in the Reformed church, is obliged to quit preaching from an affection of the throat. He is a native of Tusseyville.

A little yellow cur in the town is accredited with the remark that "he would run that school board, or knock hell out of the course." No dire calamities are recorded as yet.

The unhealthy smell created near the station by the apple pumice from the cider press being dumped in a near by field during several seasons, is now avoided by each team taking off the pumice from its apples brought.

Henry Musser has been appointed a justice of the peace for Bellefonte, in place of L. A. Schaeffer, resigned. He will make a good squire. Henry was to have a better place for turning in to help the machine in the late scrap, but found himself fooled until this vacancy happened.

In reply to a query, "What are the three great channels of information," a hide bound, crusty, ill tempered old apostle of single blessedness, said, "telegraph, telephone and tell a woman." This answer—at least part of it—must have been based upon a knowledge that comes to one through a bitter experience.

Sam Jones said, the man who minds his own business and don't interfere with the affairs of others, does not call upon him wrath and future unpleasantness; and the man who minds his own business is not only the happier in the thought that there are no scores others have against him, but that minding his own business is a joy. I tell you, (and Sam let down his fist), chickens come home to roost!

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Feeding Green Oats--Burning Weeds--Unnecessary Fences--Time for Planting Peach Trees, etc., etc.

Feeding Green Oats.

Horses that are idle in the stable or that have only light work may be fed a few green oats without injury. But they should on no account be given to horses that have much work to do. Green oats will give a horse the scours more quickly than any other feed. The oat hull irritates the intestines at its best, and it therefore needs to be thoroughly dried out before being fed. If given it should have some old timothy or meadow grass hay fed with it.

Burning Weeds.

It is a mistake to let weeds go to seed in the garden or around the farm, under the impression that they can be destroyed if gathered in the fall and burned. In the first place, the job is apt to be forgotten until most of the weed seeds have been scattered. Even if a weed is burned, its seeds may not be destroyed unless a hot fire of brush is first made and the weed seeds are thrown on a mass of burning coals. If weeds are piled in heaps they burn slowly, and as the seed falls to the ground it is protected from burning by the strata of carbonic acid gas that is found at the bottom of all slow-burning fires.

Unnecessary Fences.

In every wooded country the first impulse of the farmer when he clears the land of timber is to make much use of it for rails and posts to fence the farm thoroughly. No doubt for those early times plenty of fences to divide the farm into small fields was a convenience. It enabled the farmer to pasture his stock without allowing old and young to herd together. There was more labor in plowing and cultivating these small fields, but so much of the work of weed killing was done by hand labor that this did not much matter. That era rather than the present was when "The man with the hoe," as described in Mr. Markham's poem, would best apply to American farm workers. The great improvement in cultivating and harvesting machinery has enormously lessened the labor of the farmer. One of its best effects is doing away with all need for most of the fences that were formerly deemed essential to good farming.—The Cultivator.

Planting Peach Trees.

A peach tree planted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground and will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences.

Trees can be transplanted as late as March, and in some seasons until the first of April. All trees, however, should be procured not later than December, and if not ready to plant then should be heeled in, that is the roots should be placed in a trench, allowing room to get in fine soil in all the interstices between the roots, and then cover somewhat deeply with mellow soil. From this trench the trees can be taken a few at a time as needed for planting. While in the trench the cut roots will become calloused and ready to start and grow with vigor when planted.

After the young tree has been properly prepared it should be plaed in the hole that has been fitted for its reception with the roots in their natural position, then fine rich soil should be firmly packed around the roots, so that every root may be in close contact with the soil. Do not forget to pack firmly.

The First Furrows

The first furrows plowed in the field are of great importance. It is exceedingly difficult to do a good job with the plowing if the first furrows are run carelessly or incorrectly. When plowing an old field the old landmarks make it possible to run a fairly straight furrow without much care, provided the field has been correctly plowed in previous years. But it takes skill to run a straight furrow across a new field, with nothing to guide but objects on the further side.

The farmer should not send the boy or the green hired man to begin this work. If it is wrongly begun not the best plowman that follows can straighten it out so that the field will present a symmetrical appearance when the plowing is finished. Even with an experienced plowman a good deal of care will be necessary in running the first furrows. The plowman must look straight ahead and hold his team well in hand.

If the field be plowed in "lands," then it becomes necessary for the best plowman on the farm to take the matter in hand, for there will be a number of first furrows to run, in laying out the "lands." After the first furrows are run they must needs be used as the patterns of all that are to follow. That these furrows may be straight and even is of enough importance to justify the plowman in setting up temporary landmarks on opposite sides of the field if he be not skillful enough to run the furrows perfectly straight without them.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Fowls in Confinement.

For the benefit of those who may have fowls in confinement the following is instructive to those who may keep fowls upon a free range: Overfeeding and lice are the two causes of most disasters to poultry; poultrymen are to blame for all the many consequences that follow upon their heels. Poultry in confinement must be fed differently from those which have a free run of grass or woodland, in which latter they revel, hunting over all the leaves, and scratching away, around and under old logs for their favorite grubs and bugs.

If you have not made it a business to watch your hens and chicks carefully you do not realize what a large amount of grass and green food they will eat in a day, when it is at hand, and when they have not been overfed with grain or scraps, and this is not all, as hens need rough food or something that gives bulk as well as nutriment. Even though you feed the confined birds the same identical food they obtained for themselves on a good run it would not be the same, as they would still lack the exercise so necessary for their health, and, therefore, in confinement, the same food would be too much for them.

This is why successful raisers of poultry in confinement always throw the grain to their fowls in straw, thus compelling them to work for it. Also hanging a cabbage head just out of standing reach, so that they must jump for every pick at it. This is a good system, and exercise is necessary for their health, but if the food was composed more of nitrogenous elements and less of the carbonaceous (especially of the oils and fats), there would not be so much necessity for a constant training process, less over fat hens which stop laying and want to set, less sluggishness in the yards, and more fertility in eggs.

There are still people in this enlightened age who stuff their chickens, both old and young. Now, corn is useful in the poultry business, as lard or bacon is in the kitchen, but not as a regular diet. If you want to fatten poultry or warm them in cold snapping weather in winter or when a hen is poor and on that account not laying, and needs a little help, etc., corn is just the thing, and the yellower the better, but as a general diet it is about as bad a thing as you can give, especially when fowls are confined.

Handling Milk Scientifically.

Most creameries educate the dairymen who supply them up to a certain standard in handling milk and cream. A set of rules is applied, which, if repeatedly disobeyed, brings trouble to the dairyman. These rules are formulated upon the best known principles, and they should be kept and lived up to by farmers who make their own dairy butter on a small or large scale. They will, in the end, profit by them, for they all tend to the making of butter and cheese. It is the order of the day to improve dairy products, and the man who can produce gilt-edged milk, butter or cheese is sure to make a good profit.

The proper handling of milk, as demonstrated by practice and experiment all over, is to aerate it just as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow, and then to cool or chill it. The reasons for these two processes are simple. The first removes from the milk certain animal odors and gases that taint all fresh milk. The sudden cooling checks the multiplication of injurious bacteria, which will in a short time increase so that the milk is in a fair way to sour in a brief space of time. The modern aerators and coolers perform both of these operations at once, but a farmer can imitate the work to a certain extent without them. The aeration simply means to expose the milk to the clear air by spraying it out in a thin stream. If one has a tub, and pours the milk out slowly from a height of several feet, he will accomplish what the aerators do. The chilling of the milk should follow immediately. Clean cans that have been scalded out with boiling hot water can be sunk into a tub of ice, and then by pouring the milk into them and closing the top tight with tin and flannel, the necessary low temperature will be obtained in a short time. Some farmers have simply sunk their cans in a brook or spring of cold water, burying the bottoms in a foot or two of cold gravel. Where one has no ice handy this method is a good substitute. By treating the milk in this way it will be sweeter, cleaner and purer, and at the same time it will be so freed from bacterial germs that it can be kept a day or two longer than milk treated in the ordinary way. If possible the milk should be cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees and kept so. It goes without saying that the utmost care is necessary to keep the cans and utensils perfectly clean, and that they must be scalded out with boiling water every time they are emptied and before new milk is put in them. —American Cultivator.

"The Callao Painter."

A curious phenomenon is observed at Callao, the principal port of Peru. Very frequently sailors awaken in the morning to find the woodwork and iron of the ships covered with a brownish moisture that looks like dew, and unless it is rubbed immediately off it will stain old paint permanently. It does not stick to new paint, and may be wiped off at any time within a few hours. This is called "the Callao painter," and the phenomenon has never been satisfactorily explained. Nor is it to be found in any other port in the world. One theory is that fumes of sulphuric acid or some other acid are forced up through the water from the bottom of the harbor during the night, and that seems to be reasonable, but no discolored dew is noticed on land, and when it is falling it is not perceptible to persons aboard the ship; nor does it affect the health of the sailors in any way. It simply adds to their labor and injures their morals because it compels them to do a lot of extra scrubbing and to buy a quantity of extra paint. It is especially trying to men-of-war, and they avoid Callao harbor for that reason.—Chicago Record.

THE COUNTRY OF THE BOERS

AN EVENTFUL HISTORY LESS THAN SIXTY YEARS IN LENGTH.

Founded in 1840, the South African Republic Was Seized by England in 1877 and Won Freedom in a War Where the British Lost Every Battle.

The South African Republic, as the state of which President Kruger is at present the head is officially known, was founded in 1840 by a body of Boers from Natal on its annexation by the British Government. They were part of those who had trekked out of Cape Colony in 1835 to escape from under the British flag and found a free state of their own on the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains.

The independence of the Transvaal was recognized by the British Government in 1852. During the quarter of a century that followed the Boers were engaged in organizing the country and consolidating their power over the natives, with whom they were frequently in conflict. In a war with the Zulus in 1877 over a question of boundary they met with a partial defeat, which the British Government took advantage of, and sent Sir Theophilus Shepstone into the country with instructions to proclaim it English territory, in order, as was stated, to avert a general rising of the natives. Then followed the Zulu war, with the British disaster of Isandula and the victory of Ulundi, brought on by the British claiming from Cetewayo the same boundary for which he and the Boers had been fighting.

The protests of the Boers against the usurpation of the British Government were of no avail, and on December 16, 1880, at Heidelberg, the flag of the republic was once more hoisted, and steps were taken to expel the British troops in occupation of the country. This was an act of war, and the British military authorities began at once to prepare for emergencies. The first fighting took place at Bronkerspruit between a British infantry regiment, the Ninety-fourth, which was on a march to Pretoria, and the Boers. At a point on their route they were met by a Boer patrol, the commander of which warned the British officer in command of the regiment that his orders were to stop him at a certain spot in the road, which he indicated. The British officer naturally refused to take any notice of this threat, and continued his march, escorted by a body of mounted Boers, who kept a line parallel with the British troops at about 500 yards distance. When the British column arrived at the point that had been indicated by the Boer commander the Boers opened fire, and in less than half an hour nearly all the British officers and nearly half the men were killed or wounded and the rest made prisoners. Immediately the result of the first engagement was known the Boers all over the Transvaal rose, and by their patrols cut off and isolated all the British garrisons from communication with each other and the rest of the world. Being short of ammunition, the Boers were unable to act vigorously on the offensive and confined themselves to disputing the British advances from Natal by Laing's Nek.

The first attempt to open a way through to the relief of the beleaguered garrisons was made by Sir George Colley, who enjoyed a high reputation as a skilled and experienced officer. Moving up from Natal with 1,100 men and six guns, he arrived at Laing's Nek on January 21, 1881. Here he was met by a body of Boers, stated at 1,430 men, without artillery. The action opened with a bombardment of the Boer intrenchments at a distance of a mile and a half, so great was the respect inspired by the Boer sharpshooters. Meanwhile, disposing of his force in three formations, about one-half in reserve and the naval brigade with the rocket tubes and a portion of the Sixtieth Rifles in support, General Colley launched five companies of the Fifty-eighth Regiment with about a hundred cavalry to the assault of the Boer position, ignorant of the full strength of the force holding it. In a few minutes the cavalry were scattered and one-third of the infantry lay dead or wounded on the slope. The survivors retired in disorder and reformed behind the Sixtieth Rifles when the British force was drawn off undisturbed by the Boers. In this affair the Boers' loss was two men.

The Boers then followed up this victory by attacking General Colley's communications, which forced him once more to take the offensive. On February 8 he marched from his camp near the frontier with five companies of the Sixtieth Rifles, a small force of cavalry, and four guns to clear the road in his rear. A few miles from the camp he left a half company and two guns to guard the drifts of the Inzago River, then in flood, and about a mile and a half further on encountered a Boer patrol stated at 167 men.

The Boers at once assumed the offensive. General Colley, with 300 men and two guns, taking up his position on a flat-topped hill. The Boers took cover all around the hill, keeping up a deadly fire on the defenders until nightfall, when they drew off without making an attempt to assault the British position. They had twelve men killed and fourteen wounded, while on the British side one-half their men were put hors-de-combat. With the loss of nearly all his horses General Colley regained his camp after a desperate night's march with the remnant of his forces demoralized.

By this time reinforcements began to arrive and his force was strengthened by the addition of the Ninety-second Highlanders from India, after having taken part in the Afghan war. He at once resumed the offensive, but avoiding Laing's Nek on this occasion decided to try a turning operation by occupying the Majuba Mountain, which overhangs the pass on the southwest side. He made up his force with three companies of the Ninety-second Highlanders, two of the Fifty-eighth Regiment and two of the Sixtieth Rifles, with a naval contingent. By a night march on February 25, he reached the summit of the mountain, which, to all appearances, was impregnable. The top of Majuba is saucer shaped, with a perpendicular belt running around it broken by some gulleys through which access might be had from the slopes below. These slopes are steep and the upper parts screened from the view above. General Colley distributed his men around the edge of this position, but neglected to fortify it in any way, not believing the Boers would attempt to scale the heights. At first it looked as though he was justified in this belief, for the Boers had already begun to prepare for a retreat, seeing their flank threatened, when under some inspiration their leaders, Generals Joubert and Smidt, decided to try the effect of a direct assault. A part of the Boer force taking cover with their usual skill opened fire at long range, doing, however, comparatively little execution, owing to the British troops, after the experience at the Ingogo, taking care not to expose themselves to the Boer marksmanship. While the attention of the British was distracted by this firing and they were unable to put their heads over the edge of the summit without the very great risk of receiving a bullet, some 250 Boers, the official statement says 223, were creeping up the steep slope of the mountain. One of the Boer leaders, with a picked party of about sixty men, made for a small peak standing out on the edge of the mountain summit, which proved to be the key of the position. Arrival at this point he discovered a British picket quite unconscious of the proximity of the enemy. By a well-aimed volley the whole of the picket were laid low and the Boers seized the peak. By this manoeuvre the British were caught in flank and rear and fell back in confusion from the edge of the summit. Meantime other parties of Boers rushed up by another gap and completed the defeat of the British, who fled in panic, the ill-fated Sir George Colley putting an end to his own life. The British losses at Majuba were about half those holding the hill, while the Boer loss was six, of whom only one was killed.

The result of this memorable victory was that a treaty of peace between England and the Transvaal was signed on March 21, 1881. England recognizing the independence of the Transvaal. On February 27, 1884, a further convention was signed by which the British Government retained only the power of vetoing, during six months after their conclusion, any treaties between the Transvaal and any other country except the Orange Free State. It was expressly stated by Lord Derby that England gave up all pretensions to interfere in the internal affairs of the South African Republic. Swaziland was placed under the administration of the Transvaal Government in 1894, the Swazis remaining under the rule of their own chief and their other rights being guaranteed. Internal troubles, said by the Boers to have been instigated by outsiders, broke out among the Swazis in 1898, but were arranged without fighting through their conciliatory treatment by the Boer authorities.

The Single Screw Disappearing.

"A remarkable feature in connection with the construction of steam vessels on the Clyde," observed a prominent Scotch ship builder recently, "has been during the past two years the almost total disuse of the single screw and the paddle wheel as a means of propulsion for small or large vessels intended for ocean, harbor and river navigation. For high speed the single screw and the paddle have given way almost completely to the twin screw. The difficulty hitherto has been the draught of water available, the paddle requiring less water in which to work than the screw propeller, which must be completely immersed. But when it is remembered that in action the screw propeller is similar to a wheel revolving it will be understood that by increasing the revolutions it has been found possible to reduce the diameter and still get the same speed. A few years ago ninety revolutions was high; now 200 are exceeded in some vessels and over 400 have been reached in torpedo craft."—Washington Star.

Joke on a German Town.

The Burgomaster of Spandau, Germany, recently received a letter from San Francisco signed "Charles Wagner," who, claiming to be a native of the town, offered to leave a bequest of $100,000 for the betterment of the pavement. The offer was accepted, but it now has been ascertained that no such person exists and that somebody has been playing a practical joke on the town.

In the Matter of Management.

"It is better to laugh than to cry," said the young girl, brightly.

"Not if you are trying to manage a husband," said the woman.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Bachelor's Opinion.

When a woman begins a discussion by agreeing with everything you say, there is a terrific storm brewing.—New York Press.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A WARNING TO THE LAZY.

"You lazy, lazy Pussy-cats! Ever since your breakfast
You haven't done a single thing but sit there in the sun!
I've had to learn my letters—four of them this morning:
D and E, and F and G—I know them every one.

"Do you know what will happen? You all will grow up stupid.
Snowflake, Whitey, Puffball!—Remember what I say!
You won't be anything but cats, who cannot read a letter;
And when I take to writing books, you won't know what they say!"
—[Christopher Valentine.

AN UNSELFISH SNAIL.

A naturalist once tried to keep two snails in a little garden where there was not much to eat. One snail was strong and, for a snail, quite active. This one soon got over the wall into the next garden, where there was plenty of food for him of the sort he liked. The naturalist thought that he had deserted his companion, who was a sickly snail. But no! Next day the snail came back, over the garden wall, and evidently explained to his friend how much better it was on the other side, for by and by both snails started together and soon both disappeared over the wall.

CAT'S EYES USED AS TIMEPIECES.

It may be that some time you will find yourself in a place where there is no watch or clock. Should you be desirous of knowing the hour, or even the fraction of an hour, at that particular time you must look around and see if you can find a cat. Should pussy be loitering in your neighborhood you can, if you are an expert in reading the language of her eyes, find out the time o' day without the aid of those ticking inventions which have entered so largely into the regulation of our lives. If read aright there are no eyes more expressive than pussy's. At midnight the pupil is very round and large and full. After that hour it begins to decrease in size and grows gradually narrower until noontime, when it reaches the smallest limit, being then nothing more than a fine dark streak across the eye. The meridian having been passed, the pupil reverses proceedings and begins to enlarge. Possessed of some knowledge of this mute language, you may be able, provided pussy does not object to being interviewed, to get a pretty accurate idea of the time. Of course this rule applies out of doors only.

GERTIE'S VISIT.

"Come and see me, little girl," said Miss Pitcher to Gertie.

Miss Pitcher was calling on Gertie's mamma, who had lately moved into the pretty village.

"Yes'm," said Gertie, "I will."

She didn't forget her promise. She wanted to go next morning early.

"She's such a nice woman," she said; "and she's got a cherry tree, and the cherries are ripe. She said so."

"Oh, I wouldn't go to-day," said mamma. "It isn't polite to return a call so soon."

But in two or three days Gertie went, dressed in a new dress.

She knew Miss Pitcher's house. It was a little cottage at the foot of the street, with a cherry tree behind it. She opened the gate and went up the walk; but just as she was going to ring the bell, somebody called out, "Go 'way little girl! I don't like children."

"Oh, dear!" thought Gertie, "when she asked me to come!" And she stood still a minute on the door-step, with burning cheeks, tears springing to her eyes. She couldn't see anybody, though she looked; but there was an open window almost covered up with vines.

"Go 'way, little girl!" And this time Gertie knew the voice came from the window. She turned away.

"I don't care, she said, "I won't come again if she asks me a hundred times!"

But before she reached the gate, the front door opened.

"Where are you going, dear?" asked Miss Pitcher; and her voice wasn't a bit like the other. What could it mean?

"You—told me to go away," said Gertie."

"Oh, no, dear! It must have been Polly, my parrot; she talks just like a woman," said Miss Pitcher. "Come right back. The cherries are just ripe enough."

Of course, Gertie went back. And it was Miss Pitcher's parrot that had spoken to her from the cage in the window—a big, gray parrot.

"She'll talk as plain as I can," said Miss Pitcher. "Sometimes I almost think she's human. I hope you and she will be good friends."

But Gertie didn't think they ever could be, because Polly didn't like children, you know, and had told her so. But with Miss Pitcher, the cherries, and dinner for two on the porch, it was a very nice visit after all.

A LEGEND OF THE KALMUCKS.

Long ago there lived in India seven brothers, all of whom were renowned sorcerers. Close to them resided two brothers, sons of a Chan, and the elder one greatly desired that the sorcerers should teach him their art. For a certain sum they agreed to do so, and for seven long years they pretended to impart their knowledge to him, but they never at any time gave him the true key.

One day the younger son of the Chan paid a visit to the sorcerers, and while stealthily peeping through a keyhole he discovered the secret of their art and at once told it to his brother. To test the matter, their elder son turned the younger son into a horse, and without knowing what he was about, gave him into the power of the sorcerers.

Angered because he had discovered their secret, the seven sorcerers, resolved to kill the horse, but the horse having the power to change his form at pleasure, assumed the form of a fish. The sorcerers then changed into seven mews, and hotly pursued the fish. Finding that the mews were about to catch him, the fish became a dove, whereupon the mews changed to hawks and chased the dove.

After a time the dove grew so weary that he could scarcely fly, and was about to fall into the clutches of his persecutors, when he came to a cave called "the rest-giver." This cave was the home of a mighty master, whose name was Nagarguna; and the dove flew to him, revealed his true nature, and begged for help.

In the meantime, the hawks had changed themselves into seven men clad in cotton, and, to aid the dove, Nagarguna slew them. Anxious to show his gratitude to Nagarguna for ridding him of his enemies, the dove changed to his real self, the younger son of the Chan, and offered to do anything in his power for the great master.

"If you mean what you say," said Nagarguna, "listen to me. In the cool shade of the vast burial ground lives Siddhi-Kur. Half of his body is of pure gold, half is of emerald; his head is mother-of-pearl, and he is gifted with supernatural powers. I want you to capture him and bring him to me; for with him I can do many wonderful things."

"I will go gladly," said the young man.

"Then follow closely my instructions," said Nagarguna, "or you will come to grief. When you reach the burial-ground, Siddhi-Kur will rise and climb a mango tree, here is my ax, called the 'white moon;' take it with you, and by your manner threaten to cut down the tree, and he will descend. Here, too, is a great bag for you to take along, and when you have captured Siddhi-Kur put him into it.

"Take this butter-cake for your food while away; it will never come to an end, no matter how much or how often you may eat of it. Last, and most important of all, let not a single word escape your lips while you are on your journey."

After many days of hard travel the young man reached the vast burial-ground, and succeeded in getting Siddhi-Kur into the great bag; then, with the burden over his shoulder, he started back to the home of Nagarguna.

He journeyed several days and had not spoken at all, when Siddhi-Kur became restless, and proposed that either he or his captor should tell a story to wile away the hours. The young man did not answer, but the strange being in the bag talked away, and told such wonderful tales, one after another, that the youth at length forgot himself and gave speech to his thoughts.

Then Siddhi-Kur shouted:

"Ho! ho! you have forfeited your fortune, so nearly won,
By not keeping a sharp watch over your tongue."

Then the great bag opened as if by magic and Siddhi-Kur escaped.

The moral that this legend points is that we should never let our feelings become master of that little member the tongue. Oftentimes it is more profitable to keep silence than to speak. In other words, "Speech is silvern, silence is golden."

Tree's Sap Is Like Milk.

Among the botanical curiosities of Colombia is a singular tree known as "leche miel" by the people and as "lacmelles edulis" by the scientists. Its sap, when analyzed, contains almost the same properties as cow's milk and in almost the same proportions. During the spring of the year the sap of the milk tree is gathered by the natives as the people of New England gather the sap of the maple, and they not only drink it, but manufacture a creamy substance that resembles butter in its taste and properties. The fermented milk makes a drink that is very much like koumiss, which they preserve in gourds.

Another curiosity is a plant of the laurel family, botanically known as "mirica arguta," which yields a species of vegetable wax, and might be made a profitable article of commerce if it were cultivated. The wax is of greenish color and disagreeable odor, but when boiled and purified loses those objectionable qualities and becomes white. The natives use large quantities of it to make candles, and when refined it gives a clear, soft light. The wax is obtained by boiling the crushed fruit of the laurel in water. When the water cools the wax congeals on the top. A well-grown plant will furnish from fifteen to twenty pounds a year. The wax is also used in making soap.

An Intelligent Monkey.

In 1889 there was on exhibition in New York city a very large and intelligent hog-nose monkey. This animal was confined by itself, though there was a door between his cage and the one next to it. This door could be easily opened by the monkey, but a spring governed it in such a manner that it would close unless held open. The hog-nose was a sociable individual, and was very fond of visiting its neighbors. It could not bear, however, having the door closed on it, thus shutting it out from its own particular domicile, so it evolved the ingenious trick of choking the door with a pan whenever it went calling. It would open the door, then place the pan in such a position that it could not swing to.

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The Prince of Wales still finds it necessary to use a cane.

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Stevenson as a Burglar.

Edmond Gosse has written a paper on "Stevenson's Relation with Children," in Chambers' Journal. In it he relates a story of his youthful days, as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into the house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself handcuffed and conveyed to prison just as the church folks were returning home. He burst into crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

Spearing with "Bobs."

Did you ever take a cork, stick through it a horseshoe nail, put on the top of the cork two or three feathers, tie a long string around the cork and then spear for apples or potatoes? Just try it some time, and see how proficiently and how straight you can learn to throw the bob in a short time. The cork keeps the horseshoe nail in without slipping and the feathers serve to guide the bob through the air.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Nikola Tesla's new laboratory on Pike's Peak is a long, wooden structure, with a big veranda.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
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ONE WOMAN'S OCCUPATION.

She Has 10,000 Frogs on Her California Ranch.

At Stege, a little station about twenty miles from San Francisco, a frog ranche is located, named after the first owner of the land roundabout. The Stege ranch extends from the bay shore up to the ridge of the coast range of mountains, which incloses both shores of San Francisco bay. In the lower portions of the ranch a great number of springs gush out of the soil in copious volumes. It was the springs that determined the first location of the ranch. The site, overlooking an expansive view of the beautiful bay, was capable of vast improvement. A dozen acres, inclosing the springs, were surrounded with a hedge of cypress. The grounds were laid out with taste and soon presented the rare beauty incident to the profuse vegetation of a semi-tropical climate. Three ponds were formed by confining the waters of the flowing springs, some acres in extent, and stocked with frogs. A fence high enough to prevent the escape of the inmates surrounded each, and the ponds were filled with aquatic plants and mosses. Then hundreds of frogs were placed in the ponds, and from the original stock the increase has been so great that, though thousands are sent to market yearly, the withdrawals have no sensible effect upon the vast numbers.

Danger.

Quinn—"Dick's father must be a railroad man." De Fonte—"What makes you think so?" Quinn—"Because when Dick lost on the races and wrote home for money his father replied in four words." De Fonte—"What were they?" Quinn—"Keep the track."

"She devoted her life to Christian science." "Indeed. What did she die of?"—Brooklyn Life.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Divorce Question—Domestic Disorders a Subject of National Importance—Uniformity of Divorce Laws in the Various States Suggested.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage in this discourse discusses a question of national importance, which is confessedly as difficult as it is urgent. The text is Matthew xix., 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abondoned, but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell. They are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes and generally both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle is an intolerable grumbler, and his wife has a pungent retort always ready, and Froude, the historian, pledged to tell the plain truth, has to pull aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation. For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women, while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the gospel of free love. That campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of the perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and the one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That is a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened as to have any Territories or States polygamized and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polgamy in the Territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Thirty-seven years have passed along and nine administrations, yet not until the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 was any active policy of polygamic suppression adopted. Armed with all the power of government and having an army at their disposal, the first brick had not till then been knocked from that fortress of libertinism. Every new President in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood in Utah, and in other of the Territories more intrenched, more brazen, more puissant, more braggart and more infernal than at any time in its history. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than all the subsequent administrations dared to do up to 1882. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and, although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than the subsequent administrations, which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. Even at this late day and with the Edmunds act in force the evil has not been wholly extirpated. Polygamy in Utah, though outlawed, is still practiced in secret. It has warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It is impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which is wafted by the winds north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or to correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now. I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that, while in some States it is easier than in others, in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one year there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the States—in Massachusetts, 601 divorces in one year; in Maine, 478 in one year, in Connecticut, 401 divorces in one year; in the city of San Francisco, 333 divorces in one year; in New England in one year, 2113 divorces, and in twenty years in New England, 20,000. Is that not easy enough? If the same ratio continues the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce, we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his slippers in the middle of the floor; and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat was buttonless. Cause of divorce doubled in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated was in one year 1 to 11; in Rhode Island, 1 to 3; in Vermont, 1 to 14. Is not that easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon. Do you know how the reign of terror was introduced in France? By 20,000 cases of diverce in one year in Paris.

What we want is that the Congress of the United States move for the changing of the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States and what is wrong in one State will be wrong in all the States. How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first one party knows of it is by seeing it in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody a few days or weeks afterward introduced into a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house; no cards. There are States of the Union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like the State of New York, which has the pre-eminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how they shall get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an estoppal to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation, for he says, "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I will back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter into the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that was transacted yesterday in Union Pacific, Wabash and Delaware and Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out or no probability. He would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He should say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man, by twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age, have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from the Grand Central depot at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit. But the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn; neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him. If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why, then, the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut and nearly all the States. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thousand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say, "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life, and if now, in the ardor of his young love and I the prize to be won, he will not give up his cups, when he has won the prize surely he will not give up his cups." And so that woman will say to the man: "No, sir; you are already married to the club, and you are married to that evil habit, and so you are married twice, and you are a bigamist. Go!"

Let me say to all young people, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution. Inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation of being a little loose in morals or in the keeping of a woman who dresses immodestly. Remember that, while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it! Hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that ever has been or ever will be is good character. Ask the counsel of father and mother in this most important step of your life. They are good advisers. They are the best friends you ever had. They made more sacrifices for you than any one else ever did.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle tattle; do not make it an invariable rule to stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud or so stubborn or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicites. The whole piled up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment 100 feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the widest resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash.

Fellow citizens as well as fellow Christians, let us have a divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four; instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four; instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four; twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into that matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside the bower, room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside that bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost may there be a paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heaven; at the windows of which, this moment, are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR SUFFERING WOMEN

THE ills of women overshadow their whole lives.

Some women are constantly getting medical treatment and are never well. "A woman best understands women's ills," and the women who consult Mrs. Pinkham find in her counsel practical assistance.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

MRS. MABEL GOOD, Correctionville, Ia., tells how Mrs. Pinkham saved her life. She says:

"I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me. I can recommend it as one of the best medicines on earth for all women's ills. I suffered for two years with female weakness and at last became bedfast. Three of our best doctors did me no good so I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do all my housework. I know that your medicine raised me from a bed of sickness and perhaps death, and am very thankful for what it has done for me. I hope that every suffering woman may be persuaded to try your medicine."

Get Mrs. Pinkham's advice as soon as you begin to be puzzled. The sick headaches and dragging sensation come from a curable cause. Write for help as soon as they appear.

MRS. DOLE STANLEY, Campbellsburg, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was troubled with sick headache and was so weak and nervous, I could hardly go. A friend called upon me one evening and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying that she knew that it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine and after taking five bottles of it, I was entirely cured. I cannot praise it enough."

IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings; boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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THE NAME STEWART.

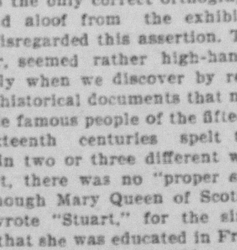
What Is the Correct Spelling of the Name?

At a recent meeting of the Clan Stewart Society in Glasgow, Col. John Stewart of Ardvoirlich, who presided, referring to the different ways of spelling the clan name, said that the "different ways of spelling the name arose either from accidental causes or other well-defined reasons. The final letter 't' was substituted for the 'd' of the original name 'Steward' for the sake of euphony. The spelling of the name Steuart was quite accidental, arising probably from the illegibility of the writing of some member; while the spelling of Stuart was caused by Queen Mary, on her return from France, using the French spelling of her name, to which she had been accustomed, and many clansmen perpetuated the royal spelling. But in whatever way they spelt their name, they all came from the original stock. Nor does this end the matter, for it may be remembered by many that the Earl of Galloway refused to take part in the collection of the "Stuart exhibition" in London in 1889, because the committee refused to spell the name "Stewart," as his lordship himself does. He maintained that this was the only correct orthography, and held aloof from the exhibition which disregarded this assertion. This, however, seemed rather high-handed, especially when we discover by reference to historical documents that nearly all the famous people of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries spelt their names in two or three different ways. In short, there was no "proper spelling," though Mary Queen of Scots always wrote "Stuart," for the simple reason that she was educated in France and the French alphabet had no "w." Earlier kings of her race spelt their names "Steward," or "Stewart," or "Stuart," at the fancy of the moment when they held the pen. We have nearly thirty different ways on record of spelling the surname of Stewart in English, Gaelic, French, Latin, Italian, Spanish and Dutch, as follows: Steward, Stewart, Stewartt, Stuart, Stuard, Steuarde, Steuard, Steuart, Steuert, Stewort, Steort, Steubhart, Steubharjt, Stiubhart, Stevyard, Stiurt, Stowart, Sturgard, Stuyarde, Styward, Stuardus, Estuard, Estuarza, Stivard, Stivardi. It is contended that "the right etymology" is S-dew-ard—the Lord High, or the High Lord—that is, the lord next to the king in power.

Various Kinds of Hospitals.

The sign "Doll Hospital" has long been more or less familiar, and likewise that of "Umbrella Hospital;" and to these has been more lately added that of "Hat Hospital;" all indicating, of course, places in which repairs are made.

Ayer's Pills



Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS. OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

ARE YOU ITCHY? All forms of skin disease, such as Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Ringworm, etc., quickly cured by Tetterine. If your druggist hasn't got it, send 50c. in stamps to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for a box postpaid. Testimonials of lots of people cured, sent for the asking.

The area of the world's coalfields is 471,809 square miles.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The men of Chicago spend $3,500,000 a year for shaves.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

More than 4,000 persons are annually buried in the paupers' cemetery in Berlin.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There is an Icelandic superstition that ambidextrous people are born to good luck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The greatest customers the Peoria distillers have are the Japanese.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A French society of charities is seeking to establish a free delivery in Morocco.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Kansas in the Philippines
Is making a reputation for courage and patriotism that stirs our blood.
Kansas in the Cornfields,
Wheatfields and orchards has already made a reputation for gigantic yields that astonishes the world. Oil wells, coal, lead and salt mines furnish a basis for industrial development.
Send for free copy of
"What's the Matter
With Kansas?" and for information about homeseekers' excursion tickets via Santa Fe Route.
Address
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. P. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

BNU 39.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sep. 28

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
CYRUS BRUNGART.....Millheim

TREASURER,
WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte.

REGISTER,
A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp

RECORDER,
J. C. HARPER.....Bellefonte

COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL HECKMAN.....Benner Twp
PHILIP H. MEYER.....Harris Twp

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BECK.....Walker Twp
W. H. TIBBENS.....College Twp

CORONER,
Dr. W. U. IRWIN.....Huston Twp

Coal dealers in Philadelphia are advertising coal at $5.75 per ton. The coal Trust announces another advance of 25 cents, to go in effect Oct. 1. Pity the poor if the winter proves severe.

The Quay machine finds itself in tight quarters. It can't re-elect the boss to the Senate. It can't defend the appalling corruption of the machine at Harrisburg. It is afraid to to have a joint discussion of state issues on the stump.

It is rumored that Otis must go before many days, and his fate will be sealed when Dewey sees McKinley. The Admiral has no faith in him, having lost confidence in the General when the latter misrepresented the facts about the capture of Iloilo.

If the Republican party be sincere in its opposition to Trusts it has the power to prove it by adopting remedial legislation in Congress, where the party has a strong working majority in both branches. Without such practical proof of the party intentions platform declarations will be a waste of words.

Another rise in the price of anthracite coal is imminent say the local coal merchants and this will have the effect of raising the wholesale price of this coal to a higher place than it has occupied for over five years. There will also, from all indications, be a material increase in the cost of soft coal in a very short time.

Shoe manufacturers have adopted resolutions increasing the price of shoes largely. One shoe manufacturers organization has agreed upon raising the rates on men's boots and shoes 10 to 50 cents per pair; women's 10 to 25 cents, and children's in proportion. One way to check these Trusts is by refusing to vote the Republican ticket.

The Industrial Commission sitting in Washington on Monday heard of the Tobacco Workers' Union, which reports that 80 per cent. of the tobacco manufactured in the United States was produced by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, a Trust, such combines being not beneficial to labor, as three factories absorbed by the American Company, threw 500 and 600 employes out of work. Wages had been reduced from $2.50 to $1.25 per day after consolidation.

A BACKDOWN.

Chairman Reeder, says the Philadelphia Record backs out. He will not arrange for a joint debate of the issues of the campaign as suggested by Chairman Rilling, of the Democratic State Committee.

This action of General Reeder is no doubt discreet; but the reason he gives for it is evasive to the point of untruth. He says "there are no exceptional conditions this year that require exceptional treatment."

Is not the situation with reference to the United States Senatorship exceptional?

How about the arbitrary veto of a part of the school appropriation?

When before has a Governor of the State ventured to interfere with the right of the people to amend their Constitution in the method provided by law?

The right of the people of Pennsylvania to govern themselves is in dispute. But discussion is the last thing desired by the Quay party.

To Pull the Teeth of the Trusts.

Probably Professor John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, suggested the most feasible way of dealing with the Trusts. He proposed the adoption of legislation providing for and enforcing—

(1) Absolute publicity of methods and accounts.

(2) The removal of every artificial advantage given by the tariff.

(3) Prevention of discrimination by railroads in favor of large shippers, especially Trusts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The old gag of citing certain delinquent corporations into the Dauphin court and threatening them with heavy penalties for failure to report to the proper department of the state government is again being worked by the attorney general and the auditor general. It is not on record that any offending corporation was ever made to disgorge on this account. A contribution to the Republican state committee often times induces a state official to wink the other eye and forget that he ever had a memory. But this citation affords lawyer pets of the machine a chance to pocket fees at the expense of the state.

The rutabaga at the head of the agricultural is just now working overtime in attempting to prove that the Quay machine and the Stone administration loves the man with the hoe. The tremendous inroads that Farmer Creasy is making on the farmer vote has thoroughly alarmed the machine, which has been ignoring farmers for state candidates for years and which has denuded the agricultural department of attaches devoted to their interests and filled their places with town henchmen who know far more about stuffing ballot boxes and roughing primaries than they do of sub-soil ploughing or the rotation of crops.

Governor Stone has his ear to the ground. He has heard the rumbling of the storm of the people's wrath. That is clear. He is quoted as saying that he will concur in the will of the people in the selection of judges and that he will under no circumstances attempt to force an approval of his selections by making premature selections before the people have had an opportunity to declare their choice. Such a change of attitude is an indication that the voice of the people has at last been heard and the machine leaders are beginning to understand that they cannot always do as they please. Since the inauguration of the present governor he has shown utter contempt for the desires of the people, who were buncoed by his stump assertions that he was no man's man, and that he would execute the laws fearlessly and impartially. A change has been brought about by the indignant protests of many county Republican conventions and the criticisms of those who have a right to speak of servants who occupy public stations.

The editor of the Philadelphia Sunday World, who is a political mouthpiece of Dave Martin, and who is recognized as a political authority, says: "Despite all statements to the contrary, the signs all point to an extra session of the general assembly, provided Matthew Stanley Quay's ticket is 'put through' by a handsome majority, and towards which all ends are being shaped. As elections are now conducted under the Baker ballot law, only the necessity needs to be named to be complied with. 'Tis true that with the machinery in the hands of the so-called insurgents in the county of Allegheny trouble may be caused and the Brown-Adams-Barnett ticket cut many thousand votes. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is to be no factional feud in Philadelphia, and therefore the machinery here can be relied upon not only to make up any deficit so caused, but also to swell the figures to any amount required." Thus, as this good Republican authority admits, the repeaters and ballot thieves in Philadelphia are to be used again by the Quay gang to roll up the regulation mountain of fraud, and that is the reason why all bills for the protection of the ballot were strangled in the last legislature.

There were no fewer than 20 bills introduced in the last legislature looking to the safeguard of the ballot. All were put to sleep save two constitutional amendment resolutions—one providing for personal registration of voters in the cities and the other providing for the introduction of the voting machines which are in successful operation in some of the big towns in the state of New York, and which Governor Stone ruthlessly killed. Why is the Quay outfit afraid of honest elections and why has it obstinately refused to mend the rotten Baker ballot law? The reason is obvious and may be read by a blind man. Without the loopholes in this law the cities could not manufacture their bogus majorities to overcome the honest vote of the country. The elections in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Lancaster have become shameful farces, and no longer record the will of the people.

State Chairman Reeder has assessed all the employes of the state government 3 per cent of their salaries and directed them to hand over to their respective chiefs. No guilty man will escape the frying pan. It will be either pay or get out. This is the same Reeder who, while fattening on an income of $20,000 per year from salary and fees as secretary of the commonwealth, refused to put up a dollar when asked to chip into the Republican fund. But Reeder was not then fingering the campaign boodle. As Mayor Warwick would remark, "Things are different now."

Now, if Mark Hanna only had an election system akin to the Baker ballot law there would be no need to send Teddy Roosevelt, Postmaster General Smith and a host of Republican stump screamers 'nto Ohio to save McKinley. The ballot thieves and the corporation bosses who "assist" their slaves to mark their ballots could do the saving.

Senator Penrose says a deal has been made with the Republican state chairman of Ohio by which Pennsylvania and Ohio are to swap stump speakers in the campaign, which goes to prove that he boss is really alarmed at the uprising of the farmers and independents of the Keystone state and that in order to preserve his hide and tallow imported talkers must invade our fair domain to distract the voters' attention from the diseased pork in the bottom of the barrel. But all the imported talkers in the western hemisphere would not save them this time.

To Raise $20,000 000.

A meeting of the twentieth century commission of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist conference was held Thursday in Grace church, Harrisburg, at which plans for raising a goodly portion of the $20,000,000 to be contributed by Methodists over the world for general purposes as a twentieth century offering will be further developed.

BOODLERS' TRIALS OFF.

A Political Judge Comes in Handy For the Machine.

GEN. REEDER PLAYS COWARD'S ROLE

How Quay, Penrose and Stone, Masquerading as Friends of Organized Labor, Are Backing Judge Paxson, Labor's Arch Enemy, For Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—It required no political Wiggins to forecast Chairman Reeder's rejection of Chairman Rillings' general challenge for palaver between the stump orators of both parties of living campaign issues, the freemen of the state to act as judges.

Reeder's ridiculous and Falstaffian retreat has raised a broad grin on the fair face of the ancient commonwealth. The independent papers have nailed him to the cross for a coward. They have javalined him and his party as being afraid to meet honest discussion of Republican trusteeship of the state. The Quayites have barricaded themselves behind the dusky warriors of Luzon, who are struggling for their God inherited liberties as the American colonists fought for theirs against George III, and into whom the McKinley administration is shooting the constitution of the United States through the muzzles of Springfield rifles and Mark Hanna's dollar mark tattooed person as though American imperialism as decried by Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, and the unspeakable Hanna's continued proprietorship of a president, has to do with the election of a judge of the superior court and a state treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Their armor is so weak and flimsy, their cause so indefensible, that no wonder it is General Reeder slinks like an abashed canine to the precincts of his own kennel.

The Quay machine has secured a material vantage, however, within the week. It has succeeded in warding off the trials of the indicted boodlers who were caught redhanded in their attempts to bribe Democrats and insurgents in the last legislature to defame themselves by voting for Quay for senator and for the McCarrell bill, which he thought necessary to save him and his son from the frowning walls of the penitentiary.

If these notorious cases, which were billed for trial in the Dauphin court last week, had gone on they would have given the machine's campaign a pair of beautiful black eyes, and would have provided the Democrats with an ammunition train sufficient to have blown up the Harrisburg platform and the entire Quay aggregation of plundering patriots. But witness how fate is employed by the Keystone's Napoleon of politics to keep him on his roller skates.

WHERE A POLITICAL JUDGE COMES IN.

A United States district judge is retired on age. A judge of the Dauphin court who possessed some little independence of thought and action and some true conception of the law and how it should be construed is made a federal judge by Quay, thus filling the vacancy. The Dauphin court is an essential function and asset of the dominant machine, since its jurisdiction extends over distinctive state questions and particularly questions arising under the accursed Baker ballot law. Quay, mark you, puts in this vacancy on the Dauphin bench a professional politician and henchman who for some years had been at the head of the sub-machine as chairman of the county committee.

To the shame of the judiciary, this political judge had the temerity to cling to his chairmanship of the Republican executive committee of Dauphin county long after he had qualified for a judge. And this political judge was a handy thing for the machine to have in these boodle cases.

He and the amiable district attorney conveniently found that the stuffed docket was too crowded with petty offenses, such as hen roost robbing, assault and battery, crap playing, fornification and bastardy and corner lounging, to try these boodle cases, which aim at the very vitals of popular government and in which the people of the whole state are intensely concerned. In order thus to save the Republican campaign from embarrassment by reviving at this time the crowning scandal of the last legislature the Dauphin court has postponed these boodle cases until the January term of court. This is another case of Quay "winking the other eye" at a political judge.

HERE, LABORING MAN, LIST.

Governor Stone has justly aroused the wrath and indignation of organized labor throughout the state by personally visiting Washington and adding his squeak and "me too" to the powerful appeals of Senator Penrose and Quay to President McKinley to name ex-Chief Justice Paxson as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

Two years ago a similar attempt failed through the protests of the labor organizations and by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, the father of the law creating the commission, threatening to defeat Paxson's confirmation by the senate should the president nominate him. The presidential nerve then failed, although he and Hanna had solemnly obligated themselves in the campaign of 1896 to thus appoint Paxson in return for boodle and votes the great eastern railroad corporations gave McKinley and Hanna.

Paxson's utter subserviency to anything and to everything in the corporation flesh pot line while he adorned the supreme bench of Pennsylvania and his hatred of and antipathy to the right of the common people, and particularly of organized labor, marked him as a useful man for the railroads to use as an entering wedge for the prostitution of the interstate commerce commission to their own selfish end. Every honest man in the state had given three cheers when Paxson laid aside his ermine to accept one of the receiverships of the gutted Reading railroad. He had earned the hatred of the laboring classes by his action in the Reading railroad strike, when the late President Frank Gowan drove the organized labor interests from the road, and again in 1891 in indecently rushing with his judicial gown to the rescue of Carnegie in the great strike at Homestead.

Here we have the great triumvirate—Quay, Penrose and Stone—thus urging Paxson, the arch and dangerous enemy of labor, for a powerful federal post, and who notoriously seeks it, that he may serve his corporation masters and help neutralize this beneficent law which the people only secured from congress by taking the corporations by the throat. If the laboring man be searching for a substantial reason for jabbing the Quay ticket at the coming election here is one that should appeal directly to his own sense of self protection.

FUSION IS THE REAL THING.

The horse play of Senator Snyder, Auditor General McCauley and Larry Eyre, the Republican ringsters of Chester county, who are stretching out their arms to high Heaven to save them, to bolster up a straight goods Democratic ticket in that county, in order to cripple "fusion," by screaming that Colonel Guffey and State Chairman Rilling are agin it, has fallen like a chunk of lead. It declined to say propped up on its legs.

There are in Chester, as I wrote last week, some half dozen of a false breed of Democrats who are willing to do dirty work for the Quay machine in exchange for being permitted to retain minor jobs under the McKinley administration. Their pretended indignation at the consummation of "fusion" between the Democrats and independents is so bald that it can be classed as the prime joke of the campaign. They have been playing the Three Tailors of Tooley Street by meetin' in convention and resolving that "we the &c." and nominating an alleged square timber Democratic ticket, planting it on a platform thinly varnished with eulogies of Colonel Guffey and Bryan, although they mean to vote the Quay ticket this fall and against Bryan next fall. Indeed, they are stumped to find a name for their decoy duck ticket, as the law prevents them from masquerading as Democrats, and which they don't intend to vote themselves.

In the meantime both Colonel Guffey and Chairman Rilling came forward and gave these ex-Democrats and Quay tools a blow between the eyes. "The fusion ticket in Chester," says Colonel Guffey "will win. The Democratic party is practically solid, despite the feeble efforts of a few officeholders to protect their jobs by carrying out the orders of the Quay machine. I most heartily endorse the position taken by State Chairman Rilling and County Chairman Cavanaugh. It is unquestionably the duty of all true Democrats in Chester county and elsewhere to form fusion with all elements that are working for the overthrow of the Quay machine."

HARMONY IS THE WATCHWORD.

Colonel Guffey and Candidates Reilly and Creasy, when they visited state headquarters last week, reported that nowhere is a sign of discord in the Democratic phalanx to be found. There is not a single threatening cloud on the fair and promising horizon. In Philadelphia, which is the weak spot, because of the thorough organization there of the ballot thieves by the Republican state and city machines, all factional rancor and discord has disappeared, giving place to amity and sunshine. The county conventions the other day were harmonious, and the ticket honors divided between the late warring factions. The outlook for the Democratic state ticket coming under the wire a winner is brightening every 24 hours, and the danger to the Quay machine is assuming such a threatening aspect that "the old man" has been compelled to take the reins in his own hands and play some of those alleged masterful and magical political strokes of his which he failed to do last winter, when his 'prentice boys were fooling around the legislature trying to elect him United States senator.

The state Democratic leaders and the executive and finance committees are booked to confer in this city this week, when campaign plans will be mapped out, the question of financing them discussed and a red hot fight ordered all along the line of hostilities. The Business Men's State League is prepared to meet and formally endorse both Superior Court Candidate Reilly and State Treasury Candidate Creasy. The Quay candidate for the intermediate court, Commodore Adams, has such an unsavory reputation as a lawyer of the shyster class, while so much is known of his private life as a sport, that the independents find it impossible to hold him on their political stomachs, even with anchors and guy ropes, while the honesty and claims of Creasy cannot be ignored.

The independents want to break into the state treasury and learn the dark secrets of its vaults. They look upon the state treasury as the machine citadel, which it truly is, believing that if it can be captured Quay's grip on powerful moneyed interests can be broken and his opportunities for speculating with its funds prevented, that his downfall and end will be hastened, since he will be unable to command the money to corrupt and buy the venal, on whom he relies for his successes.

AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

The joy of the Quay 'prentice boys, Elkin, Durham, Eyre and Penrose, over the demotion of Uncle Bill Andrews from his place as chief of staff was as short as a butterfly's life. He failed to oblige them by taking himself off to his mines in New Mexico, so as to give them a clear swing at the "old man's" ear, but remained to haunt them and make their lives miserable by preventing their blunders and schoolboy tactics. His business just now is that of plaiting the hair of the insurgents, and he carries with him a full assortment of combs for that purpose. He and Dave Lane, the owner of the new mayor of Philadelphia, are now devoting themselves also to "feeling" the insurgent members of the legislature and offering them inducements to change their vote to Quay in case enough can be driven into the barnyard to elect him at a special session of the legislature. Lane is a professional lobbyist, who has been handling members of the legislature and city councilmen for years, as the beef trust handles cattle, and is reputed to be able to size up a man's price and a fix a valuation on a vote quicker and more exact than any other man in the business.

The North American is on his trail, however, and has served due and timely warning that an exposure will be made of the methods that are being employed to thus manufacture votes for the dethroned boss of the machine.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	55
Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	29
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	29
Rye	40
Barley	30

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	60
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	26
Rye	40
Oats	29
Barley	30
New Potatoes	25
Eggs	15
Butter	20
Lard	5½
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	$1 00

Sale Register.

SEPT. 30—Jacob Neese, Farmers Mills, at 1 p. m. one-horse spring wagon, copper kettle, 2 iron kettles, organ, bedsteads, 3 tables, corner cupboard, 2 sinks, 2 cook stoves, clock, chairs, tubs, meat vessels, cider barrels, barrel pure cider vinegar, etc.

OCTOBER 20—G. M. Smetzler, 1 mile east of Potters Mills; 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 28 head of young cattle, wagons, buggy, binder, plows, and other farm implements. Sale at 10 o'clock. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Dr. Wm. A. Jacobs, late of Centre Hall Borough, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Lizzie M. Jacobs, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known same without delay.

LIZZIE M. JACOBS, Adm'r.
CLEMENT DALE, Att'y, Centre Hall, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa. aug31-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. M. GROVE, Adm'r.
aug31-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Daniel Fleisher, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The notes held by the estate of the deceased, will be left in the Penns Valley Bank for collection.

J. B. FLEISHER,
WM. A. KERR,
aug17-6t Executors

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM.—IF you are desirous of purchasing a first-class farm at a reasonable price, here is an opportunity such as you will seldom find: The undersigned offers at private sale, what is known as the John Wagner farm, situate about one and one-fourth miles west of Tusseyville, in Potter township, and containing about 149 acres of farm land, and about 12 acres of good timber land. This is one of the most desirable farms in Penns valley; is under a high state of cultivation; almost entirely level; contains no waste land; a large barn, good substantial house, out-buildings, wagon and implement sheds; good orchard, water, and all the conveniences of a first-class farm; only one-fourth mile to schools, and one and one-fourth miles to churches and stores. If you desire to purchase a farm that is productive and in an excellent state of cultivation, do not fail to examine this property. For information, call upon or address,

N. B. SPANGLER,
aug24-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

Pumpkin Contest

Will close Saturday, October 14th. All contestants must bring their pumpkins to the store before 3 o'clock on that afternoon.

Early Opening

Of Fall and Winter Clothing, Season 1899 and 1900, for Men, Boys and Children.

—:—

Hat Opening

For Men, Women and Children.

Neck Wear

For Men, Women and Children.

Gloves

For Men, Women and Children.

Handkerchiefs

For Men, Women and Children.

Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children.

Underwear

For Men, Boys and Children.

Umbrella and Mackintosh Opening

For Men and Women.

—:—

Opening of Fall and Winter Woolens, for Clothing made to order by the best cutters and tailors.

Montgomery & Co.,

BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 23. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.38 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.55 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 5.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.42 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.50 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 48	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 58	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'POT Lve		4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'POT Arr.		2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35		*11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.)		†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 20
p. m	a. m.		Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

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A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Mabel Zeigler, of Millheim, spent last week with friends in Centre Hall.

——John Boozer, of Osceola Mills, was here over Sunday on a visit to his native home.

——Miss Sara McClenahan went to Boalsburg yesterday, where she expects to remain for some time.

J. C. Orndorf, one of Penn Hall's industrious mechanics, gave us a call and placed his label to 1900.

——Jer. P. Heckman, one of Spring Mills' good citizens, was a pleasant caller last Friday while in town.

——Mrs. Wm. Wolf and Mrs. Isaac Smith went to Williamsport yesterday morning on a visit among friends.

——Thomas G. Wilson was up to Lemont Monday making an inspection of the creamery plant there.

——Miss Bertha Scott returned to Tyrone last Friday after a visit of several weeks with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. L. Ray Morgan, and little son, of State College, were the guests of her sister, Mrs. Jennie Smith last week.

——Mrs. Shutt and Mrs. Fye, two ladies from Clintondale, were pic-nic visitors and favored the Reporter with a call.

——Mr. Zachariah Porter, of Johnstown, Pa., has been a guest at the home of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk the past week.

——Miss Tace Kreamer departed for Du Bois, Pa., on Monday, where she will remain with her sister for some time.

——H. S. Grove, of Covington, Ohio, gave us a call, having come to spend the winter with his father, John Grove, in Gregg twp.

——Cornelius Bower, of Haines, was a caller and spent an hour in our sanctum, in order to keep up boyhood acquaintance.

——Mrs. J. E. Ward, of Bellefonte, is spending several days this week with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Miss Vienna Stover, a handsome young lady from near Aaronsburg, was a pleasant caller and had her label extended to 1900.

——Samuel Rowe arrived home last Thursday after an absence of four months in the employ of a large road machinery house in Chicago.

——Mrs. G. H. Widder, nee Annie Harpster, of Harrisburg, with little son, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller several days last week.

——Michael Stover, of near Woodward and one of the most esteemed farmers in that section, gave the Reporter an hour's call and set his label for '99.

——Elias Vonada, an old and highly respected farmer of near Zion, gave our sanctum a call and set his label out to 1900. He spent a few days at the patrons' picnic.

Messrs. Creasy and Dixon, who delivered able addresses in favor of Reform, at the grange picnic, were guests of the editor during part of their stay in this place.

——Bruce Lingle and wife and three daughters departed on Tuesday afternoon for their home at Cherokee, Iowa. They were here on a three weeks' visit among friends.

——William A. Boal, one of our former good farmers, but now located at Tyrone, was down among old friends last week to take in the picnic. He was accompanied by Mrs. Boal.

——Mrs. J. W. McCormick departed on Tuesday afternoon for her home in Charleston, South Carolina, after a visit of about two months in Centre Hall, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer.

——Dr. W. E. Park has hung out his shingle in Centre Hall, having rented the office of the late Dr. W. A. Jacobs. He arrived last week and is now in position to answer all professional calls. The Dr. is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City.

——Will Runkle, eldest son of Jacob Runkle, who has been clerking for C. M. Parrish, left Wednesday for Camp Meade to enter upon the duties of 2nd Assistant Hospital Steward of the 47th Regiment to which position he was recently appointed. This is considered a position without severe hardship and good pay.—*Centre Democrat.*

——C. L. Grimm, of Madisonburg, was a pleasant caller, and placed his label to 1899. Mr. Grimm spent last week at the grangers' pic-nic where he had some of the finest exhibits in the lines mentioned below, in which he is a dealer. His exhibit, admired by all, consisted of Poland China, Chester White, and Berkshire pigs; and also, Wyandott chickens, and Bronze turkeys. He could easily have been voted a prize for any of the above.

——C. H. Murray, son of Druggist and Mrs. J. D. Murray, has decided to settle permanently in Denver, Col., to practice in his law profession. He had been located in Philadelphia for several years past until last spring, when, owing to throat trouble, he was compelled to abandon his practice and go to Colorado Springs to recuperate his failing health. To avoid a recurrence of the complaint, he will not return to the east. His wife and little daughter are with him at Colorado Springs.

——Dr. John I. Robison greatly surprised his many friends by hauling in his shingle yesterday morning and removing to State College, his old home, where he will locate. The Doctor came to Centre Hall about six weeks ago, taking the property and practice of Dr. Alexander, fully expecting to remain permanently, but he finds a wider field at State College. He made many friends during his short stay in Centre Hall, and wish him success in his new location. He's a bright young man and will make his mark in the medical profession.

COBURN.

Mrs. Michael Corman Died Monday, After a Short Illness.

The festival on Saturday evening netted the band members over twenty-five dollars.

Boyd W. Vonada left on Tuesday morning for Reading, Pa., where he has secured employment.

Quite a large number of our people in this vicinity expect to attend the Union county Fair at Brooke Park this week.

A. J. Campbell who has been employed in Shamokin on the street car lines for several years past, spent Sunday with his family, who still reside at this place.

We had a quiet wedding in town one day last week, the contracting parties being J. B. Kerstetter, of this place and Miss Clara Geary, of Millheim. The happy couple have our best wishes.

Mr. Peter Zeigler, an old and respected citizen of Penn township, who has been making his home with his son-in-law, W. H. Musser, west of Millheim, is seriously sick at that place, with softening of the brain.

Mrs. Lucy Vonada and Mrs. Emanuel Garbrick, of Zion, spent Sunday at this place, and on Monday started for Adamsburg, Pa., accompanied by Caroline Garthoff of this place, where they will visit friends for a week or two.

Rev. Wolf, of the Lutheran church left for Belleville on Wednesday, accompanied by John Shook, of Spring Mills, where they will attend the annual sessions of the Central Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, as representatives of the Aaronsburg charge.

Mrs. Michael Corman, of Haines township, died on Monday, after a short illness. Her remains will be taken to Jacksonville, and interred there today, Thursday. She was twice married, her first husband, Mr. Hazel, having died many years ago. She was married to Michael Corman over twenty years ago, and her union with Mr. Corman was blessed with one daughter, Belle, married to Peter Reiter. Mr. Corman preceded her to the grave only a short time ago.

MILLHEIM.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

J. P. Condo and D. L. Zerby are in Philadelphia this week.

Our band attended the festival at Coburn on Saturday evening.

Miss Ada Breon visited friends in Brush valley on Saturday and Sunday.

F. O. Hosterman and wife are visiting friends in Lancaster and Milton at present.

Mrs. Sanderson, of Saxton, was the guest of her brother, J. F. Rain over Sunday.

Mr. Henry Bartley and wife, of Bellefonte, are being entertained at the home of Wm. Smith.

A. J. Smith went to Philadelphia on Monday morning to seek employment. We wish him success.

Misses Mittie Winkleman and Grace McClintic, of Nittany, are visiting Miss Mary Hartman for a few days.

Mr. Charles Bassler, of Freeburg, rendered a fine solo in the United Evangelical church on Sunday evening.

Our town was well represented at the "Picnic" on Thursday, even if it did rain; most of our people went up in the afternoon train, and took advantage of the late train to return.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

The number of children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools at Scotland, Chester Springs, Uniontown and Harford, on May 31 last, was 1,102, a decrease, as compared with the number in these institutions at the corresponding period of last year, of 25. The number in the Chester Springs school was 322; Harford, 227; Uniontown, 322, and Scotland Industrial, 231. There are on file 250 applications for admission. The average annual expenditure, since 1889, was $168,194.95.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and, without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

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The Real Danger From Trusts.

New York Herald: The real dangers to the public from these combinations are chiefly two—evil influence upon State and Federal officials, made possible by the concentration of vast capital and power in the hands of corrupt trust magnates; losses to investors who buy the shares of overcapitalized concerns. Prohibiting all corporations from contributing to campaign funds would help to check the first mentioned evil, and insistence upon the publication of full financial statements from every combination before permitting it to begin business, and at stated intervals thereafter, would protect investors.

Where a trust is secured from foreign competition by the tariff, abolish the protective duty; prevent reckless overcapitalization and insist upon sworn statements of their affairs, and there will be no danger to the public from these combinations. Given a free field, there is enough enterprise and capital in this country to ensure competition, and it will be a survival of the fittest. The overcapitalized or defective combination will have to go, and the new industrial revolution at the close of the century, like that which marked its beginning—when machinery superseded hand labor—will ultimately result in benefit to the whole people.

An Autumn Outing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an eleven-day personally-conducted tour to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Virginia Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, and the cities of Richmond and Washington to leave Pittsburg on Thursday October 19. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations, and at the Hot Springs two days will be spent. The season at this great Autumn resort in the beautiful mountains of Virginia will be at its height. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including transportation, and parlor-car seat from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and sleeping-car berth from Washington to Pittsburg; carriage drives, meals, hotel accommodations, and guide fees, $70 from Pittsburg, $69 from Greensburg, $67.75 from Johnstown, $66.50 from Altoona, $65.50 from Huntingdon, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to ticket agents: Thos. E. Watt, Passenger agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. sept28-2t

A Boy's Composition on Water.

Water is found everywhere, especially when it rains, as it did the other day, when our cellar was half full. Jane had to wear her father's rubber boots to get the onions for dinner. Onions make your eyes water, and so does horse-radish, when you eat too much. There are a good many kinds of water in the world; rain water, soda water, holy water and brine. Water is used for a good many things. Sailors use it to go to sea on. Water is a good thing to fire at boys with a squirt and to catch fishes in. My father caught a big one the other day, and when he pulled it out it was an eel. Nobody could be saved from drowning if there wasn't any water to pull them out of. Water is first rate to put fires out with. I love to go to the fire and see the men work at the engines. This is all I can think of about water—except the flood.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 21	64	58	cloudy.
" 22	69	43	clear.
" 23	70	52	part cloudy.
" 24	69	53	clear.
" 25	72	61	cloudy.
" 26	71	48	cloudy.
" 27	56	40	clear.

Rainfall: On 25, evening and night .58 inch.

In Memoriam.

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the Union Sunday school, of Tusseyville, Pa., record the death of our beloved pupil and schoolmate, Maggie M. Rossman. While we cannot fathom the reason why a life so promising has thus been extinguished, still we are assured in thus early finishing her course, that she has entered into those mansions of rest which we can enter—only after many trials and perplexities in the years to come. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, her teacher and schoolmates, offer to the bereaved parents and the remaining sisters our heartfelt sympathy, bidding them to entrust the departed one into the care of Him, who is the resurrection and the life, and bear their bereavement in the humble spirit of Him who said, "Not my will, but thine be done."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the Sunday school record; that a copy be sent to the family of our late scholar and schoolmate, and also a copy be sent to the CENTRE REPORTER for publication.

"We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to view thy bloom,
When thou art called away.

"Friendship and love have done their last,
And now can do no more;
The bitterness of death is past,
And all thy sufferings o'er.

"Thy gentle spirit passed away,
'Mid pain the most severe;
So great, we could not wish thy stay
A moment longer here.

"Thou mingiest now in that bright throng,
Around the eternal throne,
And joins't the everlasting song,
With those before thee gone.

"On, who could wish thy longer stay
In such a world as this,
Since thou hast gained the realms of day,
And pure, undying bliss."

MRS. CARRIE M. FORTNEY,
MISS CORA M. LOVE,
MISS KATIE E. WEAVER.

Up Goes the Price of Shoes.

Shoe manufacturers have adopted resolutions increasing the price of shoes largely. One shoe manufacturers' organization has agreed upon raising the rates on men's boots and shoes 10 to 50 cents per pair; women's 10 to 25 cents, and children's in proportion.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

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9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
17	Piles, External or Internal.....	.25
18	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Difficult Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharge, Earache.....	.25
23	Scrofula, Swellings and Ulcers.....	.25
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HOSPITAL FIRE.

Many Patients Still to Be Accounted For.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Four Bodies Have Been Taken from the Ruins of the Hospital St. Vincent de Paul, Which Was Completely Consumed by Fire—There Are Others Missing—Firemen and Nurses Injured.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The ruins of the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul have yielded up four bodies to the firemen's search.

The dead are: Mrs. Margaret McEwen, seventy years of age, a lady of weak mind, who was there for safekeeping. The only way she could be identified was by her earrings, the body being so badly burned.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, an old lady who had been at the hospital for a long time as a boarder. She was on the fourth floor, and the body had fallen through to the third. She was identified by the structure of her body.

Cherry Boswell, a three-year-old child, from Lewiston, N. C., who had a clubfoot, and was there for treatment.

Miss Pippen, of North Carolina, who had just entered the hospital, and was to have been operated upon. The body was found in the ruins of the bed in which she slept. Miss Tippen was from Tarboro, N. C.

Fireman Thomas A. Barret, of the Queen Street Enginehouse, leg broken, right arm fractured in three places, and cut on forehead. He is still alive, but has not regained consciousness, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Fireman Robert A. Foster, driver, hurt about the head, but not seriously.

Barrett, Foster and several other firemen had run a line of hose through the main entrance of the building, and were driven out either by the fire and smoke or by premonition of an impending collapse above them. Had they remained in the porch they would not have been injured; but, as they went down into the yard, a mass of timber, brick wall, etc., pitched out and down from above them.

Miss Kate Dolan, of Washington, D. C., one of the nurses of the institution, jumped the stairwell from the third story to the first, landing in a sitting posture at the feet of Sister Bernard, the sister superior, who happened at that point just at that moment. She was hurt about the neck, hands and back, and is considerably injured.

Miss Teresa Glass, of Richmond, Va., also a nurse, is badly burned about one hand and foot, and slightly about the face. She was carried to a residence on Wood street.

The property loss is very large, and the insurance is comparatively small. The former will reach the neighborhood of $200,000, and the latter is only some thirty or forty thousand dollars. There were very many narrow escapes from death and many heroic rescues by the firemen, who, despite the fact that they were exhausted by the large fire just preceding the hospital holocaust, worked to save human life as though their own was at stake. Besides, they were still further handicapped by the absence of the eighty-foot extension ladder.

The firemen from Portsmouth and the navy yard apparatus, manned by marines, rendered valuable assistance. They responded as quickly as called upon by Chief Ryan, of Norfolk. The fight against the devouring element was a long one, but the north wing and a portion of the west wing were saved. The remainer of the immense institution of mercy lies in ruins. As soon as the ruins had ceased blazing, the search for the bodies of the victims began. Ambulances had been sent to every house that had offered asylum to the inmates of the hospital for information, and still the list of missing was large. The authorities of the hospital declined to make the names public until they were accounted for in some manner.

The firemen discovered Mrs. McEwen's body at the window of what had been her room on the flourth floor. All the bodies discovered were on the upper floors, and the positions in which they were found indicated that the victims had made every effort to escape. They were all charred to crisps.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The reply of the Transvaal government to Great Britain, which was handed to the British representative at Pretoria, it is generally believed, declines to accept the British demands as a whole. The reported alliance between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has increased the war feeling in England.

The Prussian government continues at war with the Bund der Landwirthe, and the Emperor has ordered that all officials connected with the organization be dropped from the court list.

Under the reorganization of the German artillery, the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Germany has an automobile club.

There are 3,000 union stogie-makers.

The Federation of Labor claims 1,000,000 members.

Mississippi hasn't a bureau of statistics.

New York plasterers demand $4.50 a day.

Germany's army employs 10,000 musicians.

Minneapolis is shipping sugar mills to Hawaii.

Shelby County (Mo.) oats yield 40 cents a bushel.

Americans use 250,000,000 poker chips annually.

Chicago woodworkers have been conceded the eight-hour day.

New York boss truckmen say their business was never so good as now.

Fort Dodge (Iowa) tile workers' wages have been increased 15 cents a day.

Minneapolis Taxpayers' Association has taken up the subject of tax reduction.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad has abolished the position of traveling engineer.

The New York Furriers' Union celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a reunion.

A sticker used in Kansas City: If it were not against the order of the court organized labor would boycott McClintock's restaurant.

Socialist meetings have been held in Duluth, despite the objections of Chief of Police Hansen.

A New York carpenters' union has donated $25 to the striking furniture workers in Denmark.

Denver Trades Assembly protests against the making of army uniforms in eastern sweatshops.

THE NEWS.

The government is asked to furnish means of transportation for between 3,000 and 3,500 people in mining districts of Alaska, who have abundance of gold, but no food or shelter.

The city of Cleveland sued Thomas R. Teare, and the River Machine and Boiler Company for money paid for material that was never delivered.

Frederick J. Filbert, cashier of the Palatine Bank in Palatine, Ill., was murderously attacked by Walter Lawton, with a tack hammer.

The German Catholic Central Society in St. Paul, passed resolutions protesting against the desecration of churches in the Philippines.

The price of white paper for newspapers has been advanced one-quarter of a cent per pound. Shoe leather has also been advanced.

Shipjoiners employed in the Cramp yards in Philadelphia, are striking for nine hours as a day's labor.

The Elk Tanning Company's tannery at Ridgway, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has been granted a vacation to visit Chicago.

John L. Hanna, chief of police of Dalton, Ga., was killed by moonshiners.

Ill-health led Claiburn Whitney to commit suicide in Jackson, Miss.

Four bodies were taken from the ruins of the Hospital St. Vincent de Paul fire in Norfolk, Va., and many are still to be accounted for. Several firemen and nurses were injured.

Henry V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, was elected president of the League of American Municipalities, which decided to hold its next meeting in Charleston, S. C.

Guglielmo Marconi, the exponent of wireless telegraphy, reached New York. He comes to make experiments under government auspices.

The firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., of Chicago, tried to force down the wheat market, and failed in trying to do so.

The Pingree plan of municipal ownership of street railways and three-cent fares in Detroit has been abandoned.

Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, of Servia, is said to be a suitor for the hand of Miss Mabelle Swift, of Chicago.

Richard Honeck pleaded guilty in Chicago to the charge of murdering Walter Koelier.

What is expected to turn out a case of yellow fever developed on the transport Buford.

Michael T. Horner, a Baltimore contractor, was awarded $31,000 by the New York State Board of Claims on a prison contract.

A circus band wagon drawn by six horses dashed down a steep street in Richmond. Eight persons were hurt, but none fatally.

Two members of a Baptist Church in Guilford county, Va., exchanged eight shots in the crowded church. No one hurt.

The yellow fever situation at Key West is alarming. There are four hundred cases. Thirty new cases are reported daily.

The steamer City of Jacksonville stranded in a storm on the North Carolina coast, but the crew was saved.

Mr. Lawrence Gardner, member of Democratic National Committee from the District of Columbia, is dead.

Six colored men were shot dead and one wounded by white miners at Carterville, Ill. Governor Tanner ordered troops to the town and pronounced the killing a premeditated wholesale murder.

At a meeting of delegates to the Trust Conference who are opposed to trusts a movement was started for the formation of anti-trust organizations in all sections of the country.

Rev. Dr. G. T. B. Howard, notorious as a swindler in connection with European estates, was captured and taken back to the Ohio state prison to serve out his term.

Daniel Ermentrout, member of Congress from the Ninth Pennsylvania district, died in Reading at the age of sixty-seven years.

Henry G. King, of Boston, has brought suit in the United States Court for 500,000 acres of land in Virginia and West Virginia.

Robbers gagged the watchman of the Exchange Bank at Frankfort, Ill., blew open the safe and got away with $2,000.

Mrs. Eliza Barber, mother of the president of the Diamond Match Company, died at Akron, O., aged eighty-three years.

No clue was discovered to the death of Miss Laura M. Bacon, who died in Vineland, N. J., from arsenic poisoning.

General Alger, it is now reported from Detroit, has finally decided to withdraw from the senatorial race.

Corporal punishment was judicially administered to William Hope, a colored boy, in Suffolk for thieving.

Arthur E. Cobb committed suicide in New York because he was abandoned by a young widow.

A meeting of anti-imperialists from all over the country is to be held in Chicago, October 17.

The striking workmen at Cramps' shipbuilding works, Philadelphia, have informed the superintendent that they do not ask for more wages, but for a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day.

Twenty-five lives were lost in the hurricane along the coast of North Carolina in August, and the losses to crops on the mainland amount to half a million.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's last act of charity was the paying off of a mortgage on the home of a man in Newport who had once been wealthy, but lost all.

Charles O. Summers, an escaped convict, returned from the Klondike to surrender himself to the authorities of Jackson, Miss.

Auditor Marye, of Virginia, declined to pay the Grimes Battery for services in maintaining the yellow fever quarantine.

The Solebury Farmers' Club, of Pennsylvania, have decided not to send samples of wheat to the Paris Exposition.

The entire family of Water Banes was found dead in Platte Canon, Col., probably poisoned by the father.

The Window Glass Trust has been effected, to include fifty concerns, with a capital of seventeen millions.

David W. Bealiman, accused of setting fire to his warehouse in Williams Grove, Pa., was acquitted.

Fire destroyed half a million dollars' worth of property in Lincoln, Neb.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

The Americans had an engagement with the insurgents at Balemao. There were no casualties on the American side.

Secretary Root has approved of the suppression of the paper known as Reconcentrado, at Havana.

Colonel Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, have been ordered home.

Corporal Damphoffer, of Company B, Sixth Infantry, was sentenced to be shot at Manila.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Colored Men Killed by White Miners in Illinois.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

The Whites Had Forbidden the Negroes to Enter Carterville—When Thirteen of Them Came Into Town to Take a Train, the White Miners Attacked Them—The Negroes Try to Escape.

Carterville, Ill., (Special.)—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot, in which six colored men were instantly killed, and one fatally wounded, while two others received slight wounds.

Trouble has been brewing since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the colored miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. Sunday, however, thirteen colored men, all armed, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central Depot, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there.

Then they pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites, who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up. The colored men scattered, some being closely followed by the whites up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad tracks. Here the execution was done, all who went through town escaping. After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up, and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the City Hall, where the wounded man was attended to, and an inquest held over the dead ones.

Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year, but no fatalities occurred until June 30, when a passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was fired into, and one colored woman was killed. These were on their way to the mines, having come from Pana. A short time afterwards a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces, during which time the dwellings occupied by the non-union colored men were burned. Several arrests were made, and the accused are in jail at Marion awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

Superintendent Donelly, of the Brush mines, where the colored people reside, reports that they are worked into a frenzy, and that, while he is doing all in his power to hold them in check, he is afraid that he cannot do so much longer.

Company C, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., arrived here, and will endeavor to preserve order. Forty miners from the Herrin mines are reported to have left that place for this city, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and determined to assist the white miners there.

One Victim a Preacher.

Murphysboro, Ill., (Special.)—One of the dead colored men at Carterville is a preacher; the others are laborers. One of them, when first shot, started to run. He was shot again, and fell. One of the white men then ran up and shot him through the head with a rifle. The shooting took place immediately in front of Mayor Zimmerman's house, and in full view of several ladies seated on the porch. Before the noise of the first shots had died away the streets began to fill with excited armed men. After the crowd of colored men had been killed and scattered, it was the evident intention of the infuriated miners to go to Greenville, where the big non-union colored camp is located, and finish the work. All the afternoon an angry crowd of men patrolled the streets. Later the projected trip to Greenville was apparently called off.

WILL NOT SEND EXHIBITS.

The Solebury Farmers' Club Decides Not to Be Represented in Paris.

Doylestown, Pa., (Special.)—The Solebury Farmers' Club, composed of the most representative agriculturists in the eastern section of Pennsylvania, at its regular monthly meeting held at Carversville, decided not to send samples of wheat to the Paris Exposition, as they had decided to do at the request of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that "it is the duty of every citizen of a country established to insure equal justice to all who express their condemnation of the sacrifice of that justice upon the altar of militarism evidenced in the conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus and of any system of government by which the innocent can successfully be compelled to suffer to shield the guilty."

THE WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

Poison Had Been Probably Administered by the Father as Remedy for Poverty.

Platte Canon, Col., (Special.)—Walter Banes, his wife and two children were found dead in their cabin at the upper end of the canon. The bodies showed no signs of violence, and the house was undisturbed, leaving the impression that the father had poisoned the rest, and then lain down to die. The tragedy was probably due to the poverty of the family, as the father had been out of work for some time, owing to suspension of a sawmill in the vicinity. The bodies were all lying in one bed. A tin cup at the side of the bed, showing dregs, was the only indication of the course pursued by the parent.

Service Stripes for B. & O. Railroad Men.

There are many uniformed employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who have spent the better part of their lives with the company, but very few people are aware of their length of service and devotion to duty that has made them valued men. Vice President and General Manager Underwood will shortly issue an order, providing for service stripes for these men, that the public may know of their faithfulness and ability. A gold stripe will mean five years of service, and a silver stripe two years. Some of the Baltimore and Ohio conductors will be entitled to from seven to nine gold stripes. The company will also furnish conductors, brakemen and baggagemen of all classes, with badges, so that they may be easily distinguished by those unfamiliar with the service.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Melville E. Ingalls was born on a farm and began work as a lawyer.

The President and Mrs. McKinley have given more brilliant dinners at the White House than at any time since the ante-bellum days.

Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon, of Dublin, and John Redmond, are coming to America to collect funds for a memorial to Parnell in Dublin.

Emperor William confines his newspaper reading to press clippings specially prepared for him, and pasted on gilt-edged foolscap paper.

DREYFUS PARDONED.

His Release Decided Upon by the Government.

WITHDRAWS HIS APPEAL

The Action of the Council of Ministers Causes no Excitement in Paris—The Anti-Dreyfus Papers Attack President Loubet, but Fail to Cause Trouble—He Will Leave France.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The council of ministers decided to pardon Dreyfus in principle. The pardon will take effect in a few days. Dreyfus has relinquished his appeal for a reversal of the judgment of the court-martial.

It is said that Dreyfus will be sent abroad before the promulgation of his pardon, in order to avoid demonstrations.

The official announcement was made in this form, in order to avoid demonstrations of any kind at Rennes and in Paris. But the pardon of Dreyfus is not merely imminent, but was actually signed. Measures have been taken in Rennes in connection with it, and it will have a good effect generally.

The decision of the Cabinet to pardon Dreyfus created less interest in Paris than would the result of a big horse race. In fact, it may be said that it caused no excitement whatever. There was no rioting on the boulevards. In front of the offices of the Libre Parole, where a crowd usually assembles in the evening to gaze upon the huge colored transparencies outside the windows of the leading anti-Semite organ, there was not the slightest gathering or the faintest sign of a demonstration either for or against Dreyfus.

One would think that the fire of the Dreyfus agitation had burned itself out. The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the government's action by a rabid attack upon President Loubet, but their efforts were futile.

The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes, sipping their after-dinner coffee, looked at the newsboys who displayed the front pages of these sheets with their violent headlines, but utterly refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter, or only made the passing remark that the decision was just what had been expected and predicted by every partisan newspaper since the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict.

The anti-Dreyfusard newspaper Soir had the most sensational caption, two lines of enormous letters extending across the entire front page, announcing "The Traitor Dreyfus Pardoned. Outrage on the Army."

Then, in the course of an article violently attacking President Loubet, it said: "Loubet has given himself a coup de grace in pardoning Dreyfus. He should be prosecuted for committing an outrage upon the army, for his decision amounts to this. By a stroke of the pen he has destroyed the effect of the sentences of two courts-martial, and has declared that two military courts have lied."

The Soir adds: "The affair has become grave when the chief of state assumes the leadership of the anti-military movement and pardons a confessed traitor, under the pretext that he has been condemned twice, instead of once."

NO FIGHTING FOR SIX WEEKS.

The Rainy Season in the Philippines Will Last Until November 1.

Washington, (Special.)—Information received at the War Department shows that the rainy season in the Philippines will last fully six weeks longer, or until the 1st of November. Until that time, no information is expected of any military operations of importance. The present conditions are such as to make an immediate renewal of the campaign impossible.

The delay, however, is welcomed by the army officers, because it affords more time for the transportation of troops to Manila. This work is now said to be proceeding with great vigor. Over ten thousand troops will cross the Pacific this month and about five thousand will be sent over during October. This will increase Gen. Otis' fighting force to nearly 50,000 men, and will enable him to press further from Manila than he has yet been able to do, besides which he will have an army sufficiently large to hold the towns which he captures from the enemy. At present the army is divided into two divisions, one north and the other south of Manila, under Gens. Lawton and MacArthur, respectively. A regiment is stationed in Manila as a provost guard.

M'KINLEY TO DINE DEWEY.

Only Fifty Will Attend the Function at the White House.

Washington, (Special.)—Partial arrangements have been made at the White House for the dinner which President McKinley will give Admiral Dewey. It will be held on the evening of October 3, at 8 o'clock, in the State dining-room, and the number of guests will be limited to fifty and will consist of prominent officers of the navy and army, and high officials of the Government.

A few invitations have already gone out. They are not specially engraved and simply extend the President's invitation to be present. No members of the diplomatic corps will be present.

DREYFUS' ENGLISH HOME.

Will Probably Live at Folkstone If Released.

London, (By Cable.)—It is reported that Maitre Labori and Madame Dreyfus visited Folkestone, five miles from Dover, and engaged apartments, where Madame Dreyfus and her children will dwell in the event of her husband's pardon.

M. Labori is reported to have been much affected by the kindly expressions toward himself and Madame Dreyfus while at Folkestone.

A West Virginia Doctor Killed.

Welch, W. Va., (Special.)—Another murder was committed in McDowell county. Dr. William H. Harris, was killed, while sitting in a chair at his own home. He was smoking, when some one thrust a rifle through a window and fired a bullet into his heart. Anthony Manns, the father-in-law of Harris, has been arrested on suspicion.

Ex-Chief Justice Peters Dead.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—Judge B. J. Peters, ex-chief justice of Kentucky, died at Mount Sterling, aged ninety-four.

HUNDREDS ARE KILLED.

Awful Earthquake in Valley of the River Mender, Asia Minor.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, (By Cable.)—There was a terrible earthquake at Aidin, a town of the River Mender, 80 miles southeast of this place.

Hundreds of persons were killed in the Valley of Menderez.

Volcanic cones and other traces of igneous action extend over a considerable part of Asia Minor, of which the villayet or province of Aidin is one of the divisions. Earthquakes are frequent throughout that region.

Smyrna, only 80 miles distant from Aidin, as stated in the preceding cablegram, and the most important seaport of Asia Minor, has especially been frequently ravaged by convulsions of nature. It was destroyed by an earthquake in A. D. 178, and rebuilt by Marcus Aurelius. Other calamitous visitations of this character, affecting much of the surrounding territory, occurred in 1688, 1768, 1846 and 1880.

The city of Aidin is four miles in circumference and has a population of 35,000, chiefly Turks, but including also many Greeks, Armenians and Jews. It occupies a beautiful site near the River Mender, which empties into the Ægean sea about 15 miles below the Island of Samos. The city has an extensive trade, chiefly in figs, grapes, olives and cotton. Figs are grown in great abundance in the orchards surrounding the city.

The province of Aidin, in which the city is situated, contains an area of about 20,000 square miles and a population of over 1,000,000.

DEWEY TO DIEDRICHS.

Another Story That Manila Hero Offered to Fight Germans.

Chicago, (Special.)—The Record prints the following from its correspondent, under date of Nice, France, August 29:

Speaking of his experience with Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs, in Manila bay, shortly after the destruction of Admiral Montojo's fleet, Admiral Dewey said to me in conversation:

"I was maintaining a strict blockade of Manila, and had to know the character and identity of every vessel that entered the bay. The fact that a ship flew the German flag was no proof that she was really German.

"In carrying out my orders my commanding officers acted discreetly and tactfully, giving no offense to the naval representatives of any power except Germany. I don't know why Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs should have felt aggrieved. I always attributed his protest to a lack of knowledge of international laws.

"Admiral von Diedrichs sent his flag lieutenant to me with a list of complaints that he wished to make against the way I treated the ships under his command. They had exhausted my patience. I had been forbearing in the extreme, and this protest or complaint was too much. As nearly as I can remember, my exact words were:

"What is it you want? Do you want war? You know what that means. If you do you can have it in five minutes. We are a peaceable people, but we have got into a fight now and we are ready to go on. If necessary, we're ready to fight the world."

MORGAN CITY WRECK.

Troop Transport Struck a Reef in the Middle of the Night.

Yokohama, via Victoria, B. C., (By Cable.)—Interesting details are at hand of the wreck of the American transport Morgan City in the Inland Sea of Japan. It appears that it can very near being an appalling catastrophe. Striking upon a reef at 3 o'clock in the morning, the ship remained fast until daylight, when, by adopting the expedient of rushing the men alternately from one side to the other, the ship was rolled from the rocks into deep water, where she at once began to fill rapidly. She headed for the shore of the Island of Inoshima, several miles distant, sinking perceptibly with every yard of progress. She reached the beach barely a minute before otherwise going under.

The discipline of the men was admirable and all were gotten ashore in safety. The seamanship shown appears not to have been so admirable, as no precautions were taken to make the boat fast to the shore after beaching. The day was spent in removing stores, the transport lying very nearly bows under, but well afloat in the afterpart. Late in the afternoon, without warning, she slid off the steep beach and sunk in about six fathoms.

REUNION OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

North Georgia Veterans of the Gray Meet at Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special.)—A reunion of ex-Confederates of North Georgia was held at Chickamauga Park. Addresses were made by Congressman J. W. Maddox, of Georgia; Col. Tomlinson Fort, of this place, and others.

Col. Garrett Andrews, of Chattanooga, urged that monuments be erected in each Southern State to commemorate the heroic devotion and self-sacrifice of Southern women during the civil war. Resolution favoring such movement were unanimously adopted.

LI HUNG CHANG RECALLED.

Advices From Orient State That Over 3,000 Were Killed by Typhoon in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., (By Cable.)—Over three thousand persons are dead and missing as a result of a recent typhoon in Japan, according to advices brought by the steamer Empress of India from the Orient. Much damage to shipping is reported. The Empress Dowager of China is said to be seriously ill. Li Hung Chang has been recalled to power.

British Buying Mules in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.—An agent of the British government is negotiating with a local firm that deals extensively in horses and mules for the purchase of 1,000 pack mules for use in South Africa. It is understood the mules are to be shipped from New Orleans.

Killed His Sweetheart's Mother.

Parsons, W. Va., (Special.)—Mrs. Jacob Simmons, a widow, living near Marlington, Pocahontas county, was shot and killed by her daughter's lover, Romeo Killison. Mrs. Simmons protested against Killison courting her daughter, and thus angered him to the execution of the deed. The officers are after the murderer.

Withdrawn From National Alliance.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—The North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance has withdrawn from the National Alliance. No reason is given for this action.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

KILLED IN COLLISION.

Locomotive Crashed Into Rear of a Freight Train Near Bingen—Unprecedented Yield of Apples in Montgomery County—Flames Damage Bird and Animal Store in Scranton.

A collision on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad near Bingen resulted in the death of A. E. Townsend, a well-known conductor in the passenger service. Mr. Townsend and other members of a crew that brought up an excursion train, were returning to Philadelphia on Engine No. 573. The engine was going at good speed when it crashed into the rear of a freight train. Conductor Townsend jumped before the collision. His head struck a rail with such force that his skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital at Bethlehem and died at 1 o'clock without regaining consciousness. The unfortunate man's wife arrived at the hospital a few minutes after his death. She was completely prostrated. When taking a train for Philadelphia at the Union Station, she was still suffering from the shock and had to be carried to the train. Townsend lived at New Hope, Bucks county. He was 35 years old, and besides his wife, is survived by three children.

Great Apple Crop.

Throughout Montgomery county the crop of apples is big beyond precedent. In many orchards limbs of trees are breaking down under the weight of the fruit. The enormous yield of apples has made them a drug on the market. In many orchards the fruit is allowed to decay where it falls, as the low prices do not warrant the time and trouble of marketing it. More cider will be made the present season than for many years, and lovers of cider vinegar will have no trouble in obtaining it at reasonable prices. At one cider mill near Norristown 11,000 gallons of cider for vinegar was the product for the month of August, and that of September and October will be considerably greater. There is a noticeable tendency toward rot on the growing apples, and it is feared that this may prevent them from being kept through the winter. The peach crop, as elsewhere, has been a failure. Mushrooms are very scarce and in places where they abounded in previous years they are not to be seen this season, as the dry weather has operated against their natural production.

The Tramps All Had Cash.

A posse of citizens in Lower Salford Township corralled a gang of tramps, encamped about a log fire, in the woods near Harleysville. Eight tramps were captured, and three or four eluded arrest. Magistrate Alderfer committed the men to Norristown jail for trial on the charge of vagrancy. When searched at the prison about fifty pounds of "fine cut" tobacco were found in their pockets. One tramp had $88 in money, and another had $43. Four other tramps had various sums, ranging from $5 to $15 hidden in their clothing. Only two of them were without cash.

Faced Death in Air-tight Closet.

Archie Phillips entered an air-tight Bell telephone closet in a rear room of the Lyndhurst Hotel, Shamokin, to repair the instrument, when the spring-lock door accidentally closed, making the young man a prisoner. He grew faint, but had strength enough to ask for help from the central office, after which he collapsed. Manager Raup lost no time in reaching the hotel and opening the closet. Phillips was carried into the open air and revived.

Machinist Hurled Through Space.

While Marshall Chandler, a machinist employed in the Sharpless Separator Works, West Chester, was operating a lathe his clothing was caught in a large belting and he was hurled with terrific force against the roof of the building. His skull is supposed to be fractured and he is otherwise badly injured. He was taken to the Chester County Hospital.

Monkeys in a Fire.

Fox's bird and animal store, on Spruce street, Scranton, was the scene of an exciting fire. The firemen broke in before the flames had filled the storeroom and released some of the animals. Badly scared dogs and monkeys ran, crazed with pain, through the crowd of spectators, causing much consternation. Hundreds of birds and animals were destroyed.

Iron Ore Mines Opened.

A Philadelphia mining company has leased the farm of Reuben J. Erb, at Sassamansville, for the purpose of mining for iron ore. Operations have already been commenced in an abandoned shaft which was sunk twenty years ago. An excellent quality of ore has been secured.

Killed While Trying to Board Train.

Edward Boyle, aged 14 years, of Allentown, while attempting to get on a moving coal train at Fullerton, fell beneath the wheels and had his head and legs cut off and his shoulders crushed. The accident was witnessed by several people.

Will Not Exhibit at Paris.

The Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works has joined hands with the many other manufacturers in this and other countries by its determination not to exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900, as a result of the unjust condemnation of Captain Dreyfus by the Rennes court martial.

Mangled Body on Tracks.

The remains of a man mangled beyond recognition were found on the tracks of the Reading Railway a short distance below Quakertown. They are believed to be those of Washington Roberts. Several trains had evidently run over the body.

Deaf Man Met Death as Anticipated.

John Taylor, aged 68 years, was killed by an Erie freight engine at Sharon. He was deaf and often remarked that some day he would meet his death on the railroad. His wife and four children survive.

In Brief.

N. H. Palmer, a book agent of Binghamton was sent to jail by Alderman David, son, in default of $300 bail, charged with fraud by W. N. Ross, of Scranton, in connection with the sale of the right to sell certain books.

THE PRAISE OF THE PRESENT.

Poets there be who tune their lyres
to days of long ago
And sing a song of sentiment in measures sad and low.
To them the golden age is past, the golden fleece is clipped;
The rose of pléasure hath been plucked, the cup of joyance sipped;
They live in longing for the lost, the dead of Might Have Been,—
But I—a bard most practical—count all such singing sin.
"o me these days, these present days,
Have fertile fields and flower ways,
Wherein my fancy fondly strays;
And if I had a song to sing, I'd sing about these days.

And there be bards who rave a stave concerning Days To Be,
When all things shall be lovely and luxuriant and free,
When Joy shall reach her chalice down to thirsty mortal lip
And certain rare elected ones to drunkenness shall sip;
The bud has yet to blossom and the honey to be stored
Ere hungry souls may sit them down and sweep the festal board.
But as for me I say These Days
Hold pastures where my soul may graze
And drink delights and gather bays;
And if I knew a stave to rave, I'd rave about These Days.

To me These Days are golden-tipped with goodly thoughts and things,
And Opportunity but waits to spread her splendid wings
At my command, to bear me up and make my vision wide,
That I may sweep the height, the deep and know them deified!
The golden Days of Long Ago, the golden Days To Be
Are not so wonderful by half as These Days are to me;
And so These Days, these golden days,
To me are rich with wine and maize
And minstrel-sweet with harvest lays;
And were I piping Pan himself, I'd pipe about These Days.
—Robertus Love in New York Sun.

HOW HE WAS AVENGED.

By Conan W. Doyle.

The travelers from beyond Moradabad having reached Kaladoongie, were discovered to be men of consequence by the Thanadar, and were invited by him to join the circle of the great round his fire on the evening of their arrival. It was very warm and the dismal silence was only accented by the distant howl of a lonely jackal. The sheet lightning flickered fitfully over the foothills, mocking the gasping Teral with its faint promise of a coming change.

The conversation round the fire flagged, and the hookah passed languidly from hand to hand. Those present would have retired to sleep, had sleep been possible; but as that was a consummation not easily attained at this season of the year, they preferred their present miseries to those that come in the wakeful night watches when the Teral is athirst. Ram Deen's arrival was a nightly boon to those who were wont to assemble round the Thanadar's fire; there was always the possibility of his having news; and, besides, men seemed to acquire fresh vitality from contact with his vigorous personality. The strangers were especially grateful for his arrival; and when he had taken his usual place beside the fire the hookah was at once passed to him.

"Any tidings, coach-wan ji?" inquired the Tenadar.

"None, sahib, save that the great frog in the well at Lal Kooah—who is as old as the well, and wiser than most men—gave voice just ere I started, and the bunnia said it was a sure sign of rain within two days, as the frog's warning had never been known to fail."

"Nana Debi send it be so," exclaimed the little carrier, "for my bullocks be starved for the lack of green food, and bhoosa (chaff) is past my means."

"Thou shouldst not complain, Goor Dutt," said Ram Deen, with a smile; "their very leanness is thy passport through the jungle. Fatter kine would have been devoured and their driver with them long ere this."

Hint of danger that might be encountered in the jungle having thus been given, one of the strangers was moved to ask concerning the lame tiger of Huldwani, part of whose biography they had heard from Ram Deen at Lal Kooah on the previous day.

"Coach-wan ji, wast thou not afraid to carry the mail after the slaying of thy hostler, Nandha?"

"Those who carry the queen's mail may not stop for fear. Nevertheless, fear rode with me a day and a night after the death of Nandha."

"It is a great thing," said the little carrier, nodding at the wayfarers, while Ram Deen "drank tobacco."

When Ram Deen had passed the hookah to his neighbor, he went on: "Brothers, on the day that Nandha was carried off by the tiger, I sent word to the postmaster of Naini Tal concerning the killing, and the outgoing mail brought me word that the sirdar (government) would send me help. Ye know that a tiger kills not two days in succession; so I had no fear when I traversed the road to and from Lal Kooah till the second day after the slaying of Nandha. Ere I started on that morning the munshi told me to drive to the dark bungalow for a sahib who had been sent to slay the slayer of men. Brothers, when I went to the dark bungalow there came forth to me a man child—a Faringi—whose chin was as smooth as the palm of my hand.

"I would have laughed, but that I thought of the tiger that I knew would be waiting for us, and taking pity on him, I said: 'The jungle hereabouts is full of wild fowl, sahib, and 'twere pity when shikar is so plentiful you should waste this morning looking for a budmash tiger who will not come forth for two days yet.' He answered me never a word, but went into the dark bungalow for something he had forgotten; and while he was gone his butler spake to me, saying: 'Coachman, make no mistake; thy life depends upon thy doing the sahib's bidding. He is a very Rustum, and he knoweth not fear, for all he is so young.' 'He is a man after my own heart, then sirdar; but, mashallah! I would he had a beard,' I replied.

"Presently the young sahib came forth with an empty bottle in one hand and a gun in the other. Throwing the bottle into the air he shattered it with a bullet ere it reached the ground. Startled by the report, a jackal fled from the rear of the cookhouse toward the jungle, and the sahib stopped its flight with another bullet. Then, replenishing his gun, he took his seat beside me on the mail cart, saying, 'Blow on my bugle, coach-wan, and announce our coming to Shere Bahadoor, his majesty the tiger.'

"It was a brave jawan (youth), brothers; but he was very young, and belike he had a mother; so I swore in my beard to save him, whatever might befall. As we proceeded he questioned me concerning the killing of Nandha, speaking lightly as one who goeth to shoot black partridge.

"'He is lame, coach-wan, and will doubtless be waiting for us by the Bore bridge,' said the sahib. As soon as he appears stay the horses for an instant whilst I get off the mail cart, and then return when your horses will let you. The lame one of Huldwani is old and cunning; it is no fawn thou seekest this morning. Perchance the sirdar will dispatch some great shikari to help thee in this hunting. Gunga send we may not meet the tiger; but if we should shame befall me if I permit thee to leave the mail cart whilst the horses are able to run!"

"For answer, my brothers, the sahib flushed red, and, calling me a coward, he drove his elbow into my stomach with such force that the reins fell from my hands. Taking them up, the while I tought for my breath, he turned the horses round, saying: 'A jackal may not hunt a tiger. I have need of a man with me this morning, and Goor Deen, my butler, shall take thy place.'

"'The sahib, being a man, will not blacken my face in the eyes of Kaladoongie,' I said. 'I spake for thy sake, sahib; but I will drive thee to Jehandum as thou wilt, for no man hath ever called me coward before.' Then the sahib looking in my face as I tucked the ends of my beard under my puggri and, seeing that my eyes met his four-square, he gave up the reins to me, saying: 'If thou playest me false I will kill thee like a dog;' and he showed me the hilt of a pistol that he had in his pocket. We spake no more together, but when we came to the Bore bridge I shook the jungle with a blast from my bugle.

"'Shabash! coach-wan,' exclaimed the sahib; 'thou art a man, indeed, and shalt have Shere Bahadoor's skin as recompense for the hurt to thy stomach. Bid him come again.'

"Half a mile beyond the bridge, as we sped along the level road above the river I again blew upon the bugle. The sound had scarcely ceased when we heard the angry roar of a charging tiger.

"'Stop!' exclaimed the sahib; and I threw the frightened horses on their haunches, whilst he leaped to the ground. Then whilst the horses flew along the road, I looked back over my shoulder and beheld the Lame One bound into the middle of the road; and the sahib blew on his fingers, as one would whistle to a dog. The great beast stopped on the instant and crouched to the ground, ready to spring on the sahib as he advanced toward it, and I prayed to Nana Debi to befriend the young fool.

"When he was within thirty paces or so from the tiger, the sahib halted and brought the gun to his shoulder. The next instant there was the crack of a rifle, and the Lame One leaped straight into the air.

"I knew the tiger was dead; and immediately thereafter the mail cart ran into the bank and spilled me on the road. Leaving the stunned horses tied to a tree, I proceeded to seek the sahib. Wah ji wah! brothers, we must pay taxes to Faringis until we can raise sons like theirs. When I joined the boy sahib he was smoking, and [illegible] tape! His bullet had struck the beast between the eyes, and the Lame One had died at the hands of a man!"—The Speaker.

Names of the Bell's Parts.

Every part of the bell has a technical name. The hoods for fastening the bell to the wooden stock, which forms the axle on which it revolves in the belfry, are called the "cannons." The loop from which to suspend the clapper has also to be cast. In many modern bells the cannons are dispensed with and the bell is bolted directly on to its stock. This has the advantage of enabling the bell to be turned. The clapper is technically divided into ball or hammer, and the flight or shaft, which is fastened directly into the crown of the bell by an iron staple.

Philosophically Explained.

It never occurs to some women that they wear clothes for any other reason except to be in the fashion.—New York Press.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Is Spain so badly off that even Portugal can talk of annexing her?

If the golf links maintain their popularity there'll be an autumn girl as well as a summer girl one of these days.

The days of the prairie dog are numbered. In Texas a trap is now being used that in one day wiped out 12,000 of the little pests on a single ranch.

The classes of 1901 in the girls' schools are taking the name of "The Naughty-Ones." It is supposed the classes of the next year will be "Naughty-Two."

The hill country of the Western Carolinas used to be called "the Over Hills of Ottalay," (or Ottoray) and The Charleston News and Courier urges that the poetic Indian name be revived.

The only choice which is being offered to poor, bewildered China is whether it is to be eaten with sugar or with salt. The wail of the Chinese Empress about the "greedy dogs" of Europe is pathetic, but unavailing.

The health officer of Kansas City, Mo., blames prosperity for the non-removal of garbage, saying that the people can afford to eat more, and consequently their garbage barrels fill up so fast that the garbage man cannot keep them properly emptied.

The full name of the Sultan of Sulu is Hadzi Mohammed Womoloi Kiram. But that is no reason why he can't become a pretty good American. John Walovicz and Zohia Ochromowicz got a marriage license in Chicago the other day.

General Wood says the Cubans in his department are anxious for the reorganization of their schools, and are demanding American teachers. No better indication could be had of an early Americanized Cuba.

The latest specific for sea-sickness has at least the merit of simplicity. It is merely to obtain and wear a pair of red spectacles. According to the German scientist who recommends this remarkable remedy, it will counteract the effects of the roughest sea, because red excites the brain and quickens its circulation.

John Burns is the most noted and able of English labor leaders. He has visited the United States and sits in parliament. In a recent speech he administered the following flagellation to the newly acquired British subject, William Waldorf Astor: "I can tolerate a decent duke or a militant marquis whose power is often tempered by tradition and whose caste feeling is qualified by service to the community, but the migratory money bag, a patriot only when his property is threatened, a citizen only when his comfort is encroached upon—he is too mean even to be tarred and feathered."

Indiscriminate and constant novel reading is rather unwise. New York women, as a rule, have little time for it. But in the smaller towns, where time can be found for anything, one would naturally think that the young and romantically inclined person would be the natural victim of the novel-devouring craze. But middle-aged women, so the public librarians say, are the ones that demand novels and still more novels. After their own romances are over then they begin to appreciate those of other persons. One wonders if the athletic girl of to-day will take to novels when she becomes hopelessly middle-aged. It is difficult to imagine, but one can never tell.

It is proposed in Kenosha, Wis., to make wheel-women take out a special license. A lawyer who was run down not long ago by a girl on a wheel has drawn up an ordinance requiring the license, and providing that before a girl may have one, she must give a specimen of her riding before a committee of three experts, and if she succeeds in proving that she can control her wheel, must file a bond of $100, to establish the victims of possible collisions beyond the reach of loss.

No American student of the signs of the times now visible in the United States can have failed to be impressed by the recent rapid increase in the number of private schools observes the New York Times. The public schools, too, are multiplying in all parts of the country, but they come only under the stress of absolute necessity, and, in many localities besides New York, not fast enough to meet an almost despairing demand from the largest, though not the most influential, part of the population. Their rivals, on the contrary, are springing up everywhere under a compulsion which if it exists, is well concealed and almost unmentioned.

The Indians on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, are taking advantage of the bankruptcy law to protect their property and Government annuities from the post traders to whom they owe collectively about $50,000. The readiness with which the gentle Osage takes in the lessons of civilization inspires the liveliest hopes for the future. He has learned how to eat his cake and have it, thus conquering a problem too intricate for more advanced races, and proverbially declared to be insoluble.

It has always been reckoned in civilized countries that the production and price of iron marked the prosperity of the people better than anything else. Judged by this standard, the prosperity of the American people is now much greater than ever before. We are producing 270,000 tons of pig iron per week, and yet the factories which work up this immense raw material cannot get pig iron to fill all their orders. The present product is sixty per cent greater than it was two years ago, though in that year our iron product was greater than it had ever before reached. It is in the manufacture of machinery from iron that most of this increase has been made. While the home demand for pig iron is so great as it has lately been, we cannot afford to export it in that state.

In Chicago an effort is being made to replace women servants with men. In these days of demand exceeding supply the domestic servant question has assumed a difficult and, unless the Chicago experiment be a success, almost unsolvable phase. Men in household service are notable for quickness, intelligence and respect for authority, but the trouble is that so few of them care to go into service. The army of the unemployed would dwindle into slim proportions if men ceased to consider household situations as menial, and life would be much less hard passed under the shelter of a comfortable home with good food and wages.

Many years ago, when the locomotive engine was first seen on the prairies, the untutored savage used to ride on the tracks and endeavor to frighten the new monster away. The trains hands seldom paused to gather the scattered chief, but left his kaleidoscopic remains to instruct, or at least amuse, his fellow-savages. When the Indian grew tired of this sport the buffalo took it up, with the result that the labors of the chase were diminished, and provident Indians, instead of scouring the plains, just sat down by the tracks and waited. These reminiscences of a by gone time are occasioned by the manner in which the cabmen of New York City are now imitating both the Indian and the buffalo in their dealings with the pitiless trolley cars. It seems to be the height of imprudence for a cabman to undertake to wheel on the track immediately ahead of a trolley car advancing at a rate of speed much higher than his vehicle ever attains, yet the destruction of cabs goes on to the pecuniary, if not always to the bodily, ruin of the cabmen, and the tribe of the trolley car is increasing, even as that of the locomotive increased in the Far West in spite of the Comanches, the Sioux, and the buffaloes. There is a lesson in this for some one, but we do not believe that the trolley cars will notice it. Certainly the gripmen will not.

The "children's court," which has been established by the Illinois legislature is an experiment that will well be worth watching. Heretofore the law has made no distinction between juvenile criminals and adult criminals with the result that magistrates have often exercised a discretion in dealing with youthful offenders that the law did not sanction. This is hardly the way to teach young persons to respect the law, and the Illinois legislature has attempted to correct this practice by the establishment of a separate court for trial of offenders less than sixteen years old and by the adoption of a code suited to the class. Under this scheme no child under twelve years of age can be arrested or held in a police station. A place of detention for children must be specially provided, and when children are to be brought into court it must be by summons served on their parents or guardians. Wide discretion is then allowed magistrates in dealing with youthful offenders. The great advantage of this scheme is that these offenders do not come in contact with the police or with hardened criminals. They are treated much as a stern schoolmaster treats unruly pupils.

Trolleys Used as Freighters.

In Pennsylvania and many other States many trolley cars now have compartments for carrying merchandise and produce, and they make regular stops to receive and deliver freight. Farmers find these trolley lines a cheap and convenient way of shipping garden and dairy products to adjacent markets, and trolley companies are encouraging this traffic. It requires no special foresight to see what this sort of traffic will lead to. It will end in establishment of a regular trolley freight service, with cars expressively adapted to the purpose. Trolley mail cars are now used in New York and other great cities to collect and deliver mail matter, and a trolley freight service would be merely an extension of this idea, only with greater possibilities of profit to trolley companies.

Tells Its Own Story.

In a pretty Wisconsin town not far from Milwaukee there is a "spite fence" which tells its own story to all the world. It is a high and tight board affair, and cuts off a view across a number of beautiful lawns. The man who lives on one side of it evidently feared that the fence would bring down on his head the condemnation of his neighbors. Not wishing to be unjustly blamed, he has therefore painted on his side of the fence, in letters that can be read a block away, these words: "He built this fence. I didn't do it." The man on the other side also had no idea of letting a false impression get out. Accordingly he has painted on the other side of the high barrier: "I had to do it."

Kansas pays its Governor only $2,500 a year.

THE BOLO OF THE FILIPINOS.

A Weapon Which Has Proved Inefficient Against Our Troops.

A letter from Lieutenant William M. Copp of the Sixth Artillery, who is on the gunboat Napidan in Laguna de Bay, gives the following interesting information concerning one phase of the fighting with the Filipinos:

"An odd trait in the character of the natives is that they never leave one of their dead if they can possibly get him away. They leave more now than they used to, for this reason: Formerly they had at least five men for every gun, and about all these men were good for was to carry away the wounded and dead, although they were armed with bolos. These weapons were very effective against the Spaniards, as the bolo men apparently cared nothing for their own lives, and the Spaniards did not have the courage to stand when they charged; so, of course, they were cut to pieces, the bolo being without doubt one of the most terrible weapons at close quarters in the world. It is very sharp and so heavy that it will smash any sword in pieces that I have seen. They use them in the right hand, and a long, heavy dagger in the left. I had one of the many amigos who could handle the bolo go through the motions for me, and it was truly wonderful. The rapidity of his moves was such that the eye could hardly follow them, and all the time he kept a constant guard. The bolo is to cut, no point; the dagger is used to stab, no edge. When these bolo men tried the same tactics on our men that were accustomed to employ so successfully against the Spaniards, they were killed in large numbers, as our men did not run, but simply shot them. Now so many of these men have been killed, there are fewer of them to a gun, and they are not able to get the dead away quite as well as they did formerly.

"If your servant goes away a day or two, you can be certain he is with the insurgents and in some fight. It is too common to excite comment here when an officer's servant, who has been absent several days, is found in the insurgents uniform killed or is brought into our hospital for treatment."

A Stinging Rebuke.

He was an angular man, with gray ear whiskers. He gave up his seat in the crowded cable car with an alacrity which spoke well for the cheerfulness of his disposition. The lady who took the proffered seat was stout and hearty. She slipped into the vacant place without a word. The angular man looked at her thoughtfully; then he stooped over and said:

"I had an uncle, ma'am, who had just the same affliction."

"Sir!" said the stout lady, with an insulted toss of her head.

"Yes," continued the angular man; "he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 'th' to save his blessed neck. That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, and the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 's.' It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son was named Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long, ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation. "You are insulting," she snorted.

"Well, I don't wonder you hate to have anybody refer to it," said the angular man, with great cheerfulness. "But I couldn't help noticing it when you took my seat and weren't able to say 'Thank you.' I wouldn't have minded in the least if you'd said 'Sank you.' Oh, do you get off here? Good-day, ma'am. Never mind the thanks."—Wasp.

Bottles Manufactured Out of Paper.

"One of the latest uses to which paper has been put is in the making of paper bottles," said a wholesale dealer in paper-made novelties in New York City. "Such bottles are intended particularly for use on ocean steamships. The new bottles are a German invention, and are manufactured of a composition which, with the solution in which they are made water tight, is the inventor's secret. After being impregnated with this fluid, the paper bottles are slowly dried in gas stoves, and this process of drying must be watched carefully, for otherwise the bottles would remain porous and allow the fluids to leak out. The great advantage claimed for these bottles is that they can be handled roughly without the least apprehension, for neither the pitching nor the rolling of a great steamer during rough weather nor the breaking down of a truck upon which they are loaded loosely will be apt to damage them. For such reasons the demand for paper bottles is already large, and there is little doubt that they will soon supersede the use of the glass-made article on shipboard."—Washington Star.

His Rare Opportunity.

The ideal husband of the modern strong-minded woman has often been happily burlesqued, but probably never better than in this anecdote of a public speaker.

"Is there a man in all this audience," demanded the female lecturer on woman's rights, "that has every done anything to lighten the burden on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of woman's work? Is there a man here," she continued folding her arms, and looking over the assembly with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quietly down stairs, made the fire cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and filled the lamps, and done all this, if necessary, day, after day, uncomplainingly? If there be such a man in this audience, let him rise up! I should really like to see him!"

And in the rear of the hall, a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.

Dangerous Insects in Cuba.

The centipede in Cuba often attains a length of from ten to twelve inches, but it is not feared so much as the tarantula, for the latter grows to an enormous size in the island and is said to be simply overloaded with venom. In Mexico and Southwestern Texas there is a brown or mud-colored scorpion that is not entitled to much respect for its stinging powers, but in Cuba there is a deadly, black variety whose sting has been known to produce fatal results. The agricultural ants of Cuba are also dangerous to human kind, and there is another equally dangerous and ugly, insect which translated as nearly as possible from the Cuban patois into our language, signifies "bull-ant." Its bite is considered to be almost as deadly as the sting of a black scorpion. It grows to a size larger than the common wasp or hornet, and builds a mound so strong that the dome will easily support the weight of a man. An eighteen year old Cuban boy was stung on the ankle recently by one of these insects and died a few hours later. The writer found in one a well-developed poison sac and a stinger fully half an inch long.—New York Sun.

Works as a Sailor.

A British peer at work as a common sailor is sufficiently unusual to be worthy of record. The Australian liner Hesperus, now on its way home to England, has for one of its crew the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose. He is said to be keenly interested in the mercantile marine, and to be engaged in getting a thorough insight into the working of sailing ships, with a view to qualifying, like Lord Brassey, for a master's certificate. He is described as being very popular on board, and as taking his full share of the work of the ship. An almost forgotten romance of the peerage and the sea is that of the elder brother of the present Earl of Aberdeen, who shipped as a common sailor on a voyage from America to Australia. He went aloft on the night of January 27, 1870, in a terrible storm, and was never seen again.

Peru's President Rides in State.

The President of Peru rides in an elaborate carriage, similar to those used by the crowned heads of Europe. It is large, high and handsomely decorated. The box is hung with upholstery and fringes of scarlet and white, which are the colors of the republic, and the coachmen and footmen and the two outriders who stand in a boot at the rear are dressed to correspond, with cocked hats, silk stockings, silver buckles on their boots and all the livery of royalty, except powdered wigs. Upon either door of the carriage appears a representation of the coat of arms of the republic about a foot or eighteen inches in diameter, painted in brilliant colors. The carriage is drawn by four handsome bay horses, with docked tails and a harness heavily mounted in silver and bearing the coat of arms on every buckle and rosette.

Enormous Fees of Cuban Notaries.

One drawback to investment in Cuba is the uncertainty of titles and the absolute authority exercised by the native notaries. According to the old Spanish laws, which to a great extent are yet in vogue, the notaries keep all records of land titles, and from their decisions there is no appeal. The office has descended from father to son through many generations, and, having had things so long their own way, the incumbents have grown exceedingly arrogant, and demand outrageous fees. For the copy of a deed $300 is not considered exorbitant. Not long ago $3,000 actually was paid in Havanna for recording a deed. One thousand five hundred dollars or $1,000 is the common charge for recording a will.

A Swan Fights a Man.

That a swan will fight fiercely was shown by an exciting struggle between a swan and a park constable on the upper lake in Waterloo Park, England. Some India-rubber balls had rolled into the water, and to get them the constable paddled out in a punt. This drew the notice of the male swan, which deserted his consort and the brood of cygnet, and went for the constable with great fury. Once or twice he almost upset the punt by causing the constable to overbalance it in saving his legs from the bird's beak. It was only with difficulty and risk that the balls were recovered. The swan then followed the punt to the bank, making vicious darts at the constable.

Buffaloes Plentiful in Canada.

Inspector Rutledge of the Northwest mounted police, who has returned from a prolonged patrol of the vast district between Alaska and Manitoba, reports that real buffaloes, so far from becoming extinct, are numerous and increasing. A bill has been brought into the Dominion House of Commons extending the close season for two years more, and after that restricting the killing to males.—New York Press.

Stops Cattle from Crossing Over.

Cattle are prevented from getting on the railroad tracks at grade crossings by a new guard, which is formed of zigzag plates, bolted to the ties to form ridges and depressions parallel to the ties, with sharp spikes set vertically on the plates.

Cold Weather

Readily brings one to the realization that we are close to that period of the year when there must be a marked change in wearing apparel in order to be comfortable. When that thought strikes you, let us assist you when you want to select Fall and Winter

Dress Goods, Underclothing, Boots, Shoes,

Or anything in the line required. Our stock is never a back number, but always the latest on the market. Come and look at our lines. They never were broader and better.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 25th to 29th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 30, cross the west of Rockies country by close of October 1, great central valleys October 2 to 4, eastern states 5.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 30, great central valleys October 2, eastern states 4. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about October 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

While each storm brings first a rising and then a falling temperature the average temperature of the whole storm wave varies. The storm wave that crossed meridian 90 about September 7 and 8 averaged much higher in relative temperature than that which passed the same point about 16 and 17.

About the date of this bulletin the high temperature of the storm wave and the high temperature wave will be together and nearing the New England states. When these two temperature waves are together the result generally is very high or very low temperature, but this time it will not go to extremes above, while it will go to extremes below a few days after.

About September 25 or 26 the low temperature of the storm wave and the general low temperature wave will be together in the great central valleys and this will bring frosts in many parts of the northern states.

A Tot's Wanderings.

Charley Krissinger, of Berlin, Pa., a 4-year old tot who arrived here with his parents at noon on Wednesday's, 20th, special pic nic train, to see the camp and visit the family of the editor, all passing through the grounds to our residence where dinner awaited the travelers, little Charley, after his meal, hatless, innocently and alone, wandered away, unobserved, to the grange park, ¾ of a mile away, got in among the dense crowds, having escaped being run over by 'bikes and buggies, or dragged down by the surging crowds, suddenly realized he was lost, and began to cry, which attracted the attention of persons near him, and soon the word ran through the camp, "Who lost a little boy?" No one could place the tot, for he was a late arrival from away off Somerset county. Sheriff Cronister and Capt. Mullen took Charly in charge, and after many unsuccessful attempts to have him tell his name or home, he finally replied, "Joe Knrtz," (having stamped on his mind the colored boy, Joe, living with Mr. Kurtz). This led the sheriff to 'phone to the Kurtz home whether a little boy was missing, and was informed accordingly and that the parents were searching for him.

Taking in the Fair.

Quite a number went down to Lewisburg this morning to attend the Union county fair in blast at Brook Park this week. Special return trains will be run to Bellefonte today and tomorrow evening to accommodate those who wish to take in the show. The fair is said to be very good this year. The train had five or six coaches which were well filled by the time Centre Hall was reached. At this station sixty-four tickets were sold to fair goers.

Died Suddenly.

William F. Castner, of Loganton, Clinton county, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday night last. He was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and three sons.

PICNIC ECHOES.

Good Crowds Attend the Two Closing Days.

Despite the unfavorable weather last Thursday morning, there was the largest crowd of the week on Grange Park to attend the picnic. The trains came in crowded and by noon there was scarcely an availabe spot inside the ground where a vehicle could be hung up. The crowd was estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, it being hard to make a correct estimate for in all parts of the park were people congregated taking in the sights.

The attendance on Friday, the last and closing day was very good in spite of the fact that no special trains were run. In the afternoon there was a general move to get away and campers began preparations to flit home. The fakirs closed up shop while the stands and shops began packing to remove from the park. This work was at its height in the evening when the work was completed.

The work of dismantling the grounds began on Saturday morning, and by evening the park presented a desolate and barren appearance. Dirt and refuse of every kind littered the park, and it was far from presenting the inviting and business-like appearance of the ten days previous.

A gang of men were at work for several days the beginning of the week cleaning up and hauling away the debris, putting the grounds into their normal shape for another year until the time for the next annual affair comes along.

Wedding at Spring Mills.

Last Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock a very pretty wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Long, at Spring Mills. The occasion was the marriage of their youngest son, Frank A., of Punxsutawney, to Miss Ella, youngest daughter of John H. and Mary Myers, of Punxsutawney. The maid of honor was Miss Nettie Hanscom, a close friend of the bride, and the best man was Joseph Kurtz. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. G. Dodds, D. D., pastor of the First M. E. church of Punxsutawney, of which church both the contracting parties are efficient members. The wedding march was played by Miss Ida, sister of the bride. The guests were the immediate relatives and friends of the happy couple. The bridal party returned to Punxsutawney, starting from Spring Mills on Friday, making the trip overland by carriage.

Arrested for Assault.

Last Friday one of the fakirs attending the picnic got into an altercation with John Bowers, a character from Julian, and was arrested. Bowers has a leg off near the hip and gets along with one crutch. He was annoying and abusing a man connected with one of the games going on the park, until the fakir swiped Bowers over the head with a loaded cane. Bowers swore out a warrant and had the man arrested. He was discharged on payment of costs, and the county saved a lot of costs.

A Peculiar Accident.

Alvin Ertle, a thirteen-year-old boy, met his death from a peculiar accident at Howard last Saturday morning. He was tussling with another boy, when he fell, striking his head on a stake driven in the ground. The fall rendered him unconscious, from which he never recovered. He had but one arm, and carried the mail from the postoffice to the railroad station. He was a son of Jacob Ertle, of Howard.

Fruit Versus Alcohol.

Fruit will destroy the desire for alcoholic drinks. Oranges and apples have been found to be the most effectual cure for inebriates. And the more they eat of these lucious fruits the more the desire for drink will diminish, until at last it is completely crucified and, so far as the individual is concerned, is gone forever.

United Brethren Appointments.

The United Brethren held their annual conference at Altoona last week. Greensburg was selected for holding the next session of that body. Among the appointments for the East District are: Bellefonte, Alexander Rhem; Philipsburg, S. C. Smiley; Port Matilda, N. H. Newall; Stormstown, E. B. Summers; Tyrone, W. W. Rymer.

No More Cases.

The small pox quarantine was raised Friday from the home of the last case of that disease in Altoona thus far reported to the health officers, and the city is now free from that dread disease. Since the 15th of January, sixty-four cases developed in the city, the largest number at one time being sixteen.

She Was no Good.

The Philipsburg Ledger says: A Rauchtown girl applied for a school recently. A few days afterward she received a note from a member of the school board, which stated that they were going to "higher a mail teacher."

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Mifflintown, Robt. E. Parker, age 67 years.

Lewistown, Robert Shaw, age 11 y.

McAlevys Fort, L. D. Tate, age 74 y.

Try the Reporter for all job printing

UNCLE JOHN SHAFFER.

Death of this Estimable Miles Township Citizen on Sunday.

The death of Mr. John Shaffer, familiarly known as "Uncle John," occurred on the old homestead about one-half mile east of Madisonburg last Sunday morning, from an illness dating back many months of cancer of the stomach.

Mr. Shaffer was one of Miles township's leading citizens, being of a genial and kindly nature, he had won for himself many friends. He had not been in good health for nearly a year, suffering from some ailment of the stomach, which finally developed into a cancerous affection and death resulted.

Mr. Shaffer was aged almost 75 years and was born in Brush valley, and with the exception of a few years, has always resided on the old homestead. He was married in 1848 to Miss Frances Schmeltzer, and to them were born six children, four of whom are still living. They are, Mrs. John Roush, of Gregg township; Washington, a farmer in Miles township; Mrs. Wilson Hazel, of Madisonburg, and Thomas Shaffer, residing in Dakota, Ill. Mrs. D. L. Bartges, of Centre Hall, is a sister of the deceased. The wife died in 1892 since which time Mr. Shaffer has resided upon his farm.

Mr. Shaffer was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. Politically he was a Democrat of the old line school. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning from his late residence, interment being made in the Lutheran cemetery at Madisonburg. Rev. J. M. Rearick and Rev. Salem officiated in the services.

Bad Year for Our Farmers.

Our farmers are not going to starve this year, but they will lay up little or nothing.

The hay and the oats crops alone were good. The wheat crop was some over half. The corn crop will count less than half, and in many fields nothing and only a small crop of fodder. Apples will be less than half a crop, and potatoes not up to an average.

In the face of this the Trusts' higher prices on all the farmer needs to buy, will operate against his pocket book quite feelingly. The farmer's wheat is down; what things he needs, are up, and going higher.

Safest Horse Will Run Off.

It is a true saying, No horse is safe untied. John Arney drove into town Monday morning and stopped to do a little business in Reesman's tin shop, leaving his horse untied to await his return. The horse started to run before Mr. Arney got half dozen steps into the shop, wheeled, upset the spring wagon, and in making the turn at the bank corner struck a post and tore from the wagon and ran home. The wagon was considerably damaged.

This animal was considered safe to stand thus, but at last broke its record and a spring wagon.

Wreck on the Beech Creek.

A freight wreck occurred on the Beech Creek railroad Saturday night near Snow Shoe in which five coal cars were derailed. The cause of the wreck is peculiar. A lot of Italians were having a jollification over a keg of beer and after the contents of the keg had been drained, one of the number picked it up and threw it under the wheels of a west bound freight train which caused the cars to jump the track. No one was injured, but traffic was delayed several hours.

Dislocated His Arm.

Last Friday Robert Bartges, of Penn Hall, driver of the milk wagon for the Spring Mills creamery, had a peculiar accident at Tusseyville. His team of horses became fractious and began to plunge. Bob held on to the ribbons and pulling hard, his arm was pulled out of joint at the shoulder. Dr. J. I. Robison was compelled to administer ether in replacing the member.

Stole Beef Hides.

A young man named Allison Woodring, was arrested last Tuesday in Philipsburg for stealing hides from the Philipsburg Beef company. He was committed for trial in the Clearfield county court by Justice Gallagher, of Osceola. Woodring implicates Wm. Potter, night watchman for the Beef company, in the stealing of hides, which amounted to over $200 in the past three months. The hides were sold to the Osceola Fertilizer company.

Rev. Eisenberg Accepts a Call.

Rev. Eisenburg, some ten years pastor of the Centre Hall Reformed charge, has accepted a call from the Millersburg, Dauphin county, Reformed charge, and will begin his labors in his new field, November 1, next.

Down to Work Again.

The schools resumed their course again Monday morning after a week's vacation during the picnic. The streets are quiet and with the picnic over and schools in session, there is very little excitement in the town at present.

Arbor Day.

Dr. F. Shaeffer, state superintendent of Public Instruction, has set Friday, October 20th, as Autumn Arbor Day for this state.

DIED AT AARONSBURG.

Franklin J. Weaver Succumbs to a Dropsical Ailment.

Aaronsburg lost one of its good citizens in the death of Franklin John Weaver, who died at about one o'clock Wednesday morning, at his home, after a prolonged illness, from a dropsical complaint.

For over a year Mr. Weaver had been a sufferer, but his ailment did not assume a serious aspect until six or seven weeks ago, when he became seriously ill, and steadily grew worse until death relieved him of his sufferings. For several years he was engaged in the butchering business, and was one of the town's reliable and trustworthy citizens. He was aged 62 years and 26 days.

He leaves to survive him a wife and three daughters. The daughters are, Mrs. George Keister, Aaronsburg; Mrs. W. M. Auman and Mrs. J. Willis Musser, both of Millheim.

Mr. Weaver was a staunch Republican, yet was liberal in his views. He was a member of the Lutheran church and his remains will be interred in that church cemetery at Aaronsburg on Friday morning.

Large Funeral.

The funeral of James G. Evans, of near Spring Mills, on Saturday last, was perhaps the largest yet held in that section, upwards of 100 vehicles are supposed to have been in line. Salem church was crowded to its utmost. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Brown, pastor of the deceased, assisted by Rev's Eisenberg and Black.

The deceased, previous to his death, gave directions as to his funeral; among these the request that his sons, Rev's L. K. and John, Wells, two grandsons, and Rev. Dr. D. M. Wolf, be his pall-bearers and lower his body into its last resting place; his favorite hymns he requested to have sung at the funeral services. These and all his dying requests, were lovingly carried out.

Students Who Like Cider.

Sunbury Daily: Col. Wm. Foster, of State College, was in this city on Tuesday with a tale of woe. The Colonel has a farm at the college and on Monday he had three barrels of cider made by his farmer. In the evening three hundred boys marched down to his barn and loaded the cider on a wagon, and took it up to the campus, broke in the heads of the barrels, and proceeded to drink it. His farmer ran down to the barn, and attempted to stop the boys, and got licked good for his trouble, while the Colonel viewed the battle from the hotel porch.

The Equinox.

The autumnal equinox occurred on Thursday, the sun entering the sign Libra, and the equator crossing each other. The sun will then shine from pole to pole. A storm is generally supposed to occur, at this time of more or less severity. Sometimes it comes a few days in advance or a few days later than the actual time of the sun crossing the equinoctial line. The days and nights will from that day be equal all over the globe for awhile.

Sale of Horse and Mule Colts.

H. Plaitzgroff will offer 50 head of Kentucky horse and mule colts at public sale at the Centre Hall hotel on Monday next, October 2. The colts range in age from weanlings to yearlings and are selected from the best Kentucky stock-farms. The stock will arrive at Centre Hall several days before the sale where they can be inspected.

Dr. Atherton's Daughter Weds.

Among the marriage licenses issued in Philadelphia in last Thursday's North American was that of Mr. Albert Buckhout and Miss Harriet C. Atherton both of State College. The groom is the son of Prof. W. A. Buckhout and the bride is the daughter of George W. Atherton, president of State College.

Death of a Farmer.

Jacob Ricker, a well-known farmer of east Nittany valley, died Monday afternoon at four o'clock, aged 72 years 7 months and 11 days. He is survived by his sons, William J., Samuel G. L., H. L., and Charles. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, interment at Cedar Hill.

Wants Damage.

A. W. Opple, of Opplesville, who some time ago was arrested on oath of a postoffice inspector and bound over for his appearance in the United States Court, charged with using what was said to be used or cancelled stamps, has brought suit against the postoffice department for $10,000 damages.

Snyder County Barn Burned.

The large bank barn on the farm of Henry Brown, near Freeburg, was burned to the ground a short time ago along with 156 bushels of wheat, 260 bushels of oats, and nearly all the farming implements. Origin of the fire unknown. It began in the straw stack.

Lutheran Synod.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania convened at Belleville, Mifflin county yesterday. The Synod covers many counties in this part of the state.

Some Dealers

Are advancing prices on Coal Oil and Matches. - -

See What We are Doing.

Coal Oil, - - 10c. gal.
Matches, - 10c. for dozen boxes.
2lb. pack Golden Blend Coffee, 22c
Arbuckle or Lion Coffee, - 11c.
Loose Roasted Coffees, 11 & 16c.
8 lb. Best Rolled Oats, - 25c.

Loaded Shells, box of 25 for 45c.
Powder, - - - 25c. lb.
Shot, - - - 8c. lb.

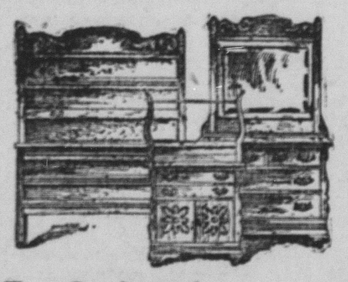
Boys' Vestee and Blouse Suits, $1.35 to $2.95.
Boys' 2-piece Suits, $1.35 to $2.95.
Youths' Suits, - $3.50 to $5.45

S. M.
SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

Twenty Chamber Suits.....

Must be Sold...

To make room for Fall trade.



For Cash and Easy Payments.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

New Berlin, Miss Louisa Fisher, age 64 years.

Lewisburg, Miss Sallie Moyer, aged 92 years.

West Buffalo, Sarah, wife of Samuel Wolf, in her 69 year.

Mazeppa, Wm. Hendricks, aged 59 years.

Good Enough to Take.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequaled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Why Pay

...30, 40 or 50 dollars for a Sewing Machine when $19.50 buys as good a machine as can be put together—two guarantees, the manufacturer's and ours.

Another new lot of Dress Goods—very newest styles.

Have you seen the style in Skirts. Electric Blues, Old Rose, Cherry and Blacks, at one third less than regular prices.

Fall and Winter weight Underwear. All the sizes in Misses and Children's Ferris Waists.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

To All Our Friends and Customers.

We will receive by Friday a new lot of Fancy Percales, Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings, at same price as before.

...Also a new lot of Dress Goods, Fancy Caps and Hats for all. The new styles of Shoes to fit all feet. You will be pleased when you see them. Every corner of the store has something new.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

Our Fall Campaign

Has Opened and we are now prepared to show our Patrons the most superb stock of

Fall Dress Goods, Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

That were ever produced in any store in the valley. Our prices are right. We want you to call and see our stock, which has been selected to fill the wants of our trade.

All Kinds of Coal.

All kinds of Screened Coal always on hand at lowest prices.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

COMING!

..Car Load..

—OF—

Chamber Suits

—AND—

Side Boards

From the Luce Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

We are selling off Suits in stock at very low prices to make room for Fall Goods. - - -

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.